

WorkFirst Performance Chartbook
Including Program Counts and Performance Measures

November 2015

OFM Forecasting and Research Division

To find updates on the web, see <http://www.workfirst.wa.gov/performance/measures.asp>
and click on the link for the current chartbook.

Program Counts - Descriptive Data Updated Monthly	Data Through	Page
1 - Caseload Forecast	Dec-15	1
1a Caseload by Type (1-Parent, 2-Parent, and Child Only)	Dec-15	3
1b WorkFirst Caseload by Region	Dec-15	5
1c TANF 61 Month Cases	Dec-15	7
1d WorkFirst Length of Stay (LOS)	Sep-15	9
1e Count of WorkFirst Adults	Nov-15	11
1f Adults by Age of Youngest Child	Nov-15	13
 2 - Diversion Cash Assistance Success Rate	 Dec-15	 15
 3 - Working Connections Child Care	 Oct-15	 17
3a Type of TANF Cases Using Working Connections Child Care	Oct-15	19
3b Working Connections Child Care Caseload by Subsidy Region	Oct-15	21
3c Working Connections Child Care Children by Age	Oct-15	23
3d Working Connections Child Care Children by Type of Provider	Oct-15	25
 4 - Comprehensive Evaluation		
Counts 4a through 4f provided counts of characteristics and referral pathway assignments from Comprehensive Evaluations through July 2014. A new Comprehensive Evaluation format was implemented on that date. While improving the data available to case managers, complete evaluation data are no longer available to the DSHS Data Warehouse and are no longer available to prepare these reports. Copies of the last report are available on request.		
 5- Enrollment Counts for WorkFirst Activities		
5a Enrollment by Partner Agency	Nov-15	27
5b Use of Job Search	Nov-15	29
5c Use of Vocational and Postsecondary Education	Nov-15	31
5d Use of Paid and Unpaid Work Programs including Voluntary Community Service		33
5e Use of Basic Education, GED Preparation, or High School	Nov-15	35
5f Use of Referral Components	Nov-15	37
5g Use of Infant Exemption and ESSB 5921 Suspension Components	Nov-15	39
5h Use of Deferral and Exemption Components not Related to Child Age	Nov-15	41
5i Use of Sanction and Processing Good Cause Components	Nov-15	43
 Performance Measures		
Targeted Measures -- Updated Monthly	Data Through	
1 - Work Participation Rate	Nov-15	45
1a All Family Work Participation Rate	Nov-15	45
1b Two Parent Work Participation Rate	Nov-15	47
2 - Exit for Increased Income, Earnings or at Customer Request - Monthly	Sep-15	49
3 - Exit to Employment - Updated Quarterly	Q2 2015	51
 Employment Rates After WorkFirst Services - Updated Quarterly	Q3 2014	53
4 - ESD Job Search Employment	Q3 2014	55
5 - Vocational and Postsecondary Education Employment	Q3 2014	56
6 - Paid Work Preparation Employment	Q3 2014	57
7 - Limited English Program Job Search Employment	Q3 2014	58
 Driver Measures -- Updated Quarterly		
Measures 8 to 10, on Alcohol/Substance Abuse, Mental Health Needs, and Domestic Violence addressed in the Plan cannot be calculated due to changes in the Comprehensive Evaluation implemented in July 2014. Copies of the last reports are available on request. See Measures #24 and #25 for related information.		
11 - Housing Stability Addressed in Plan	Q3 2015	59
12 - Engagement: High School/GED	Q3 2015	60
13 - Engagement: English as a Second Language	Q3 2015	61

Click on an item to move to that page.

Performance Measures (Continued)

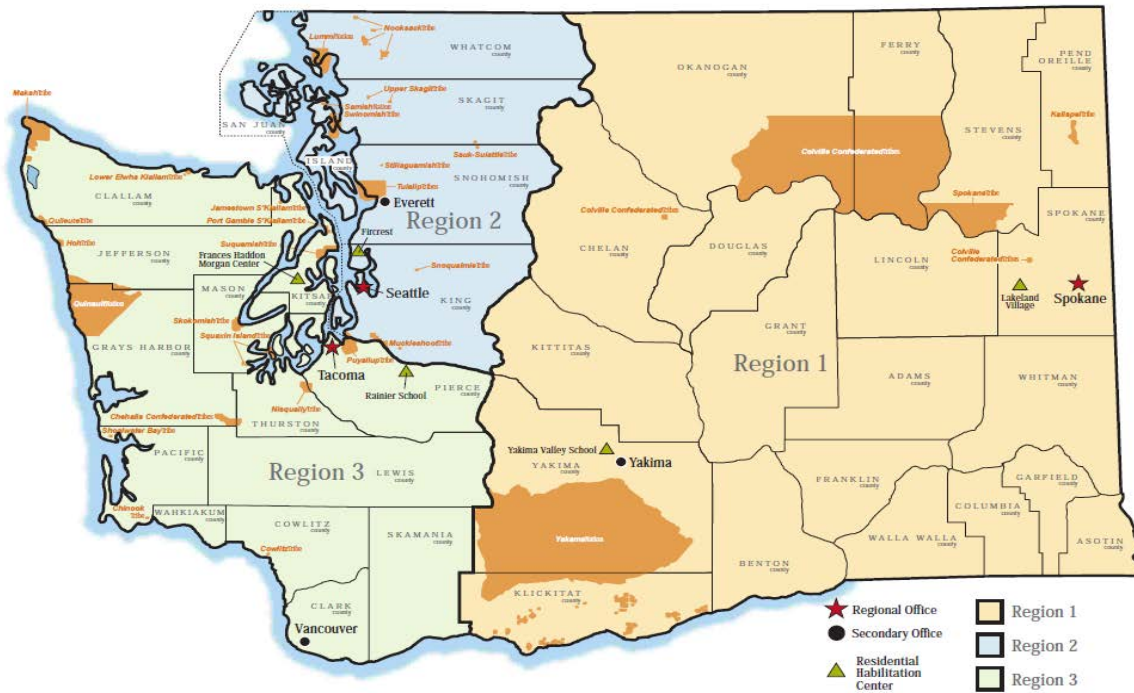
Page

Barometer Measures -- Updated Quarterly or Annually

14 - Return to TANF after Exit	Q3 2014	62
15 - TANF Children Homeless or at Risk	Q3 2015	63
16 - TANF Children using WCCC Child Care by Modality	Q3 2015	64
17 - Stability of Child Care Placement by Provider	Q2 2015	65
18 - Stability in Child Care Centers	Q2 2015	66
19 - Stability in Licensed Family Homes	Q2 2015	66
20 - Stability in License Exempt Care	Q2 2015	66
21 - Drug/Alcohol Treatment Received (Youth)	FY 2014	67
22 - Mental Health Treatment Received (Youth)	FY 2014	68
23 - TANF Adults Homeless or at Risk	Q3 2015	69
24 - Drug/Alcohol Treatment Received (Adults)	FY 2014	70
25 - Mental Health Treatment Received (Adults)	FY 2014	71
26 - TANF Families Receiving Concurrent Benefits	FY 2013	72
27 - Non-Custodial Child Support	Q4 2015	73
28 - Education Pathway	Q3 2015	74
29 - Basic Education Pathway	Q3 2015	75
30 - Postsecondary Education Pathway	Q3 2015	76
31 - Unpaid Work Preparation Pathway	Q3 2015	77
32 - Employment Search Pathway (ESD Job Search)	Q3 2015	78
33 - Paid Work Preparation Pathway (Commerce)	Q3 2025	79
34 - TANF Children and Youth Currently Enrolled in School	Academic Year 2011-12	80
35 - TANF Youth Complete High School on Time	Academic Year 2011-12	81
36 - TANF Children and Youth Progressing along Grade Level	Academic Year 2011-12	82
Median Hourly Wage Rate After Exiting Services		
37 - ESD Job Search	Q3 2014	83
38 - Vocational and Postsecondary Education	Q3 2014	84
39 - Paid Work Preparation	Q3 2014	85
40 - Limited English Program Job Search	Q3 2014	86
Median Quarterly Earnings After Exiting Services		
41 - ESD Job Search	Q3 2014	87
42 - Vocational and Postsecondary Education	Q3 2014	88
43 - Paid Work Preparation	Q3 2014	89
44 - Limited English Program Job Search	Q3 2014	90
WorkFirst Adults with Hours Qualifying for Unemployment Insurance Benefits		
45 - ESD Job Search	Q2 2014	91
46 - Vocational and Postsecondary Education	Q2 2014	92
47 - Paid Work Preparation	Q2 2014	93
48 - Limited English Program Job Search	Q2 2014	94
49 - Financial Literacy Skills is no longer available due to changes in the Comprehensive Evaluation		
50 - Adults Attaining High School Equivalency	Update Pending	Academic Year 2013-14
51 - Adults in ESL or ABE with Measurable Gains		Academic Year 2014-15
52 - Adults in ESL or ABE who Transition to Training		Academic Year 2014-15
53 - Adults in Vocational Training with Measurable Gains		Academic Year 2014-15
54 - Adults Earning Certificates, Degrees, Apprenticeship		Academic Year 2014-15

Click on an item to move to that page.

2011 DSHS Regional Map

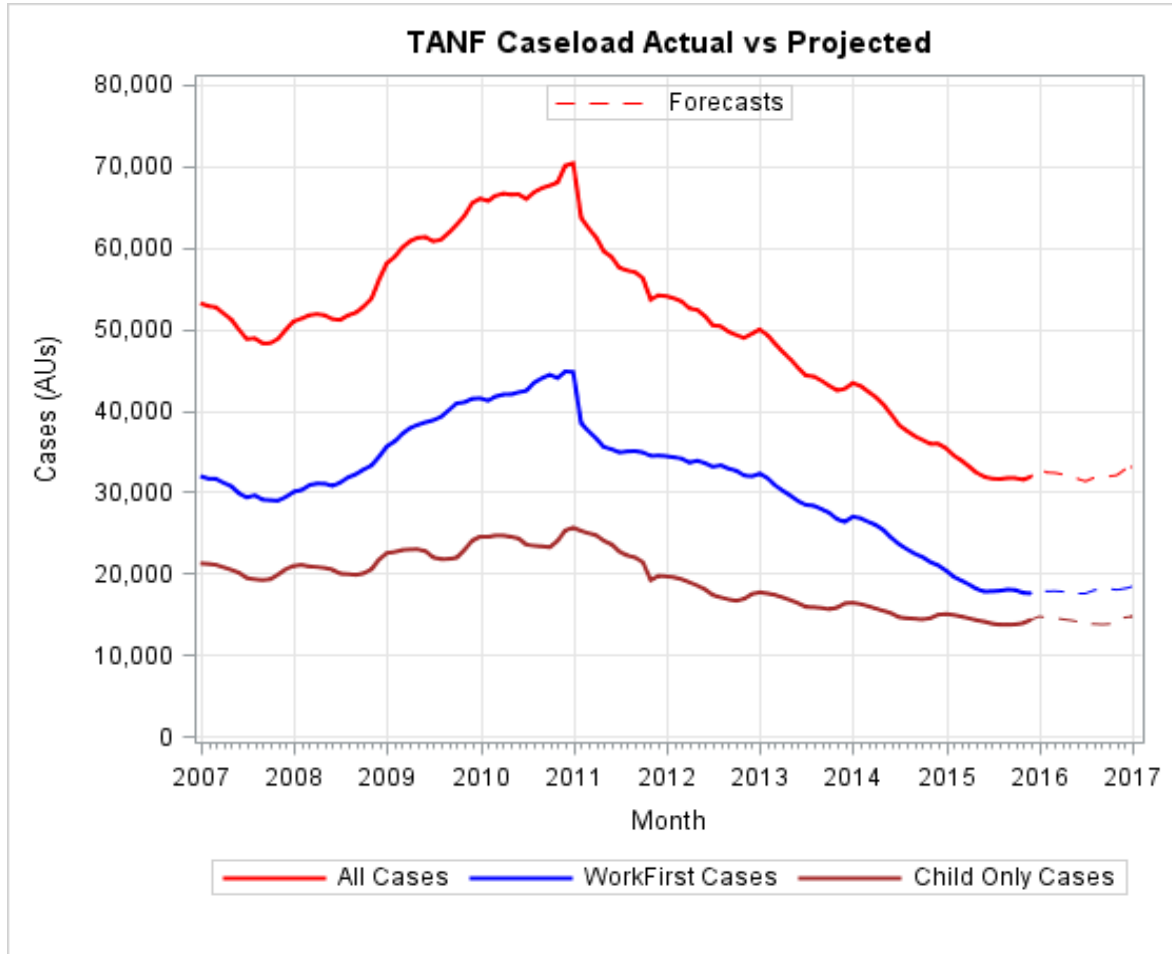


DSHS Regions changed in March 2011. New region boundaries are shown above. In general, new Region 1 is made up of the counties in old Regions 1 and 2 as described below. New Region 2 is made up of old Regions 3 and 4. New Region 3 is made up of old Regions 5 and 6. An exception to this pattern is made for Klickitat County, which is assigned to new Region 1 instead of 3. Regional tables in this chartbook show results using six regional groupings to provide more detail, but also summarize some results to new regional definitions. The Department of Early Learning still sets rates using the old regions.

Counties in WCCC Subsidy Regions, Formerly DSHS Regions

New DSHS Region 1: (Add Klickitat)	Old Region 1:	Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, and Whitman
	Old Region 2:	Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Kittitas, Walla Walla, and Yakima
New DSHS Region 2:	Old Region 3:	Island, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, and Whatcom
	Old Region 4:	King
New DSHS Region 3: (Drop Klickitat)	Old Region 5:	Pierce and Kitsap
	Old Region 6:	Clark, Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum

Count 1: Caseload Forecast



Goal

Provide temporary cash assistance to eligible families.

Target

No target is set. The most recent forecast was released in November 2015. The projection is based on a forecast model that incorporates TANF entry and exit trends, economic conditions, and seasonal patterns. Forecasts for WorkFirst and Child Only caseloads are made separately and added together.

Experience to Date

Caseloads declined steadily between December 2005 and December 2007. This trend reversed in 2008. Caseloads grew steadily from May 2008 through January 2011. The drop in February 2011 resulted from policy changes including implementation of 60 month time limits and a 15% reduction in payment standards. The November 2011 drop in Child Only cases was also due to changes in program rules. The increase in January 2014 coincided with Affordable Care Act implementation, and may have resulted from a so-called "welcome mat" effect of bringing new families into Medical Assistance. The TANF caseload reached a low point in November 2015 and is slightly higher in December 2015. Caseload decline is predicted to end during the summer of 2015 as a result of a 9% grant increase that began in July. The November 2015 caseload forecast predicts a relatively stable caseload from now on, with small seasonal fluctuations.

Further information on the TANF caseload forecasts and forecast tracking can be found at:
http://www.cfc.wa.gov/HumanServices_PAS_TANF_Total.htm

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1: Caseload Forecast

Data Table

Month	Total Cases	% Change Year Ago	WorkFirst Cases	Child Only Cases	WorkFirst Cases	
					Entries	Exits
Jan-08	50,952	-4.1%	30,021	20,931	3,896	3,193
Jul-08	51,108	4.8%	31,142	19,966	4,066	3,628
Jan-09	58,112	14.1%	35,605	22,507	4,474	3,174
Jul-09	60,750	18.9%	38,793	21,957	4,255	3,978
Jan-10	66,001	13.6%	41,490	24,511	3,852	3,745
Jul-10	65,967	8.2%	42,429	23,538	4,566	4,301
Jan-11	70,331	6.6%	44,710	25,621	4,096	4,139
Jul-11	57,512	-12.8%	34,845	22,667	4,051	4,402
Jan-12	54,020	-23.2%	34,386	19,634	3,530	3,557
Jul-12	50,436	-12.3%	33,089	17,347	3,524	3,919
Jan-13	49,939	-7.6%	32,257	17,682	3,855	3,509
Jul-13	44,297	-12.2%	28,406	15,891	3,479	3,939
Jan-14	43,365	-13.2%	26,965	16,400	3,827	3,217
Jul-14	38,221	-13.7%	23,599	14,622	2,756	3,510
Jan-15	35,378	-18.4%	20,361	15,017	2,501	3,128
Jul-15	31,632	-17.2%	17,803	13,829	2,565	2,527
Nov-15	31,504	-12.3%	17,599	13,905	2,206	2,540
Dec-15	31,889	-11.3%	17,572	14,317	2,246	2,270

Projected (November 2015 Forecast)

Jan-16	32,867	-7.1%	18,157	14,710	2,512	2,316
Jul-16	31,292	-1.1%	17,540	13,752	2,525	2,507
Jan-17	33,059	0.6%	18,335	14,724	2,518	2,333
Jul-17	31,659	1.2%	17,594	14,065	2,356	2,470
Jan-18	33,042	-0.1%	18,322	14,721	2,506	2,333

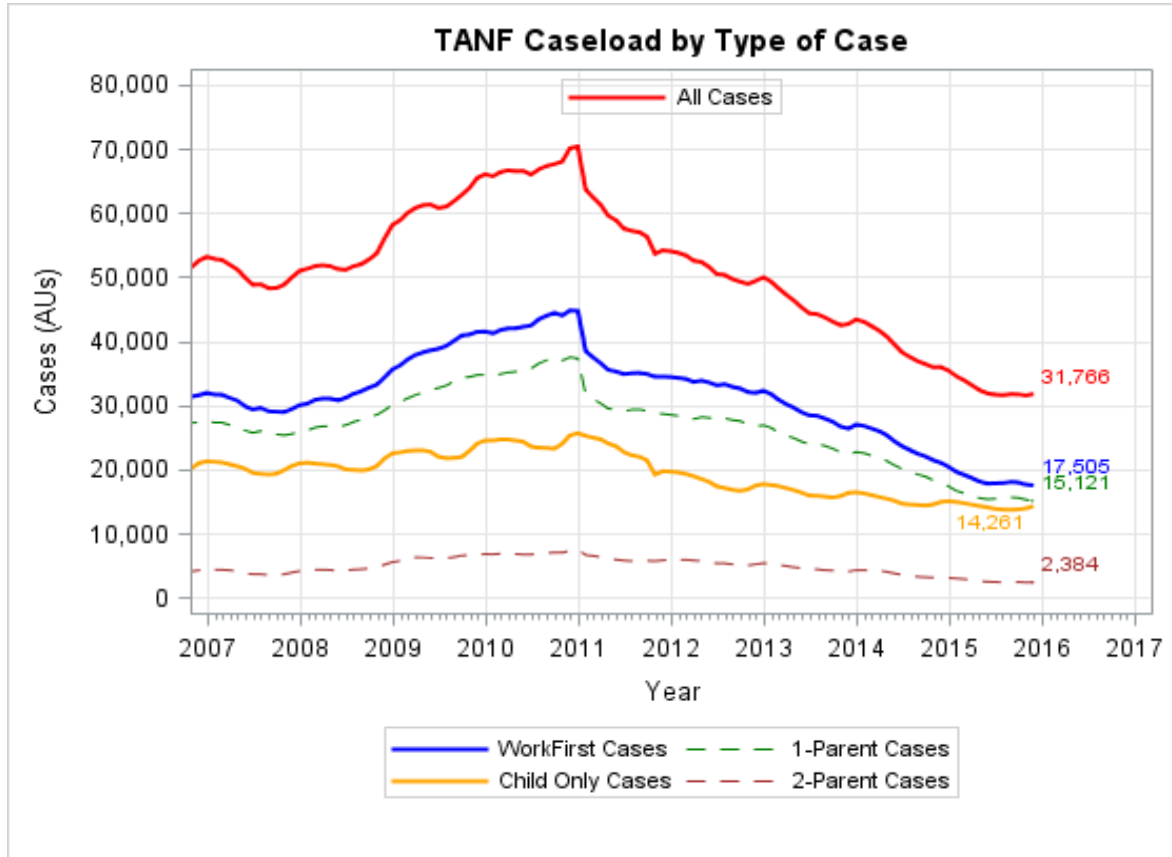
Variance from November 2015 Forecast

Month	Actual Cases	% Change Year Ago	Projected Cases	Variance Cases	%	Entries %	Exits %
Sep-15	31,723	-13.9%	31,675	48	0.2%	-1.1%	-2.3%
Oct-15	31,698	-12.9%	31,739	-41	-0.1%	-6.1%	-3.5%
Nov-15	31,504	-12.3%	31,841	-337	-1.1%	-8.7%	0.2%
Dec-15	31,889	-11.3%	32,520	-631	-1.9%	-10.4%	-2.7%
Jan-16	-	0.0%	32,867	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Feb-16	-	0.0%	32,377	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

The most recent "Actual Cases" count shown above is lag-adjusted and reflects the monthly caseload update reported by the OFM Forecasting Division. Lag adjustments predict the number of cases that will eventually be reported in a month. The caseload counts that follow on pages 3 through 8 are reported without lag adjustments, so case counts for the most recent month shown on those pages are lower. Counts on pages 3 through 6 come from a different source, which changes those counts somewhat. Counts through page 6 include cases with TANF grant issuances. Counts of adults on pages 7 and 8 are from a third data source that includes information on adults who receive TANF benefits through wages paid in subsidized jobs instead of grants. Approximately 350 households/adults per month receive TANF benefits this way.

Source: OFM Forecast, based on CASE_SNAPSHOT table from ACES data warehouse.

Count 1a: Caseload By Type



Goal

Provide temporary cash assistance to eligible families.

Target

No targets are set for counts by type of case.

Experience to Date

2-Parent cases declined to about 12% of the WorkFirst caseload during the summer of 2007 and then increased to 16% of the WorkFirst caseload in March 2009. The percentage ranged between 16% and 17% in calendar 2011 and has been dropping since that time. In December 2015, 2-Parent cases made up 13.6% of the WorkFirst caseload. The Child Only caseload dropped in November 2011 due to implementation of time limits and eligibility changes.

Comments

In December 2015 the count of 2-Parent cases was 40% lower than in FY 2008, compared with a 42% decline in 1-Parent cases. Overall, the number of WorkFirst cases is 42% below the average for FY 2008. The number of Child Only cases was 30% below the average for FY 2008.

Estimating All Family, Child Only, and 2-Parent Caseloads

WorkFirst cases made up 64.9% of the caseload in FY 2013, 62.8% in FY 2014, and 58.5% of the caseload in FY 2015. They are forecast to make up 55.7% of the caseload in FY 2016, and 55.8% in FY 2017. If the percent of 2-Parent cases among WorkFirst cases remains at 13.6%, we would expect to see an average of 2,429 per month in FY 2016, and 2,443 per month in FY 2017.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1a: Caseload By Type

Data Table

Month	Total Cases	WorkFirst Cases	1-Parent Cases	2-Parent Cases	Child Only Cases	2-Parent % of WorkFirst
Jan-09	58,113	35,606	30,085	5,521	22,507	15.5%
Jul-09	60,750	38,793	32,683	6,110	21,957	15.8%
Jan-10	66,001	41,490	34,729	6,761	24,511	16.3%
Jul-10	65,969	42,431	35,726	6,705	23,538	15.8%
Jan-11	70,331	44,710	37,262	7,448	25,621	16.7%
Jul-11	57,513	34,846	29,091	5,755	22,667	16.5%
Jan-12	54,020	34,386	28,500	5,886	19,634	17.1%
Jul-12	50,436	33,089	27,759	5,330	17,347	16.1%
Jan-13	49,939	32,257	26,881	5,376	17,682	16.7%
Jul-13	44,302	28,411	23,921	4,490	15,891	15.8%
Jan-14	43,365	26,965	22,696	4,269	16,400	15.8%
Jul-14	38,221	23,599	20,065	3,534	14,622	15.0%
Jan-15	35,378	20,361	17,316	3,045	15,017	15.0%
Jul-15	31,629	17,803	15,388	2,415	13,826	13.6%
Nov-15	31,503	17,599	15,242	2,357	13,904	13.4%
Dec-15	31,766	17,505	15,121	2,384	14,261	13.6%

Percent of FY 2008 Cases

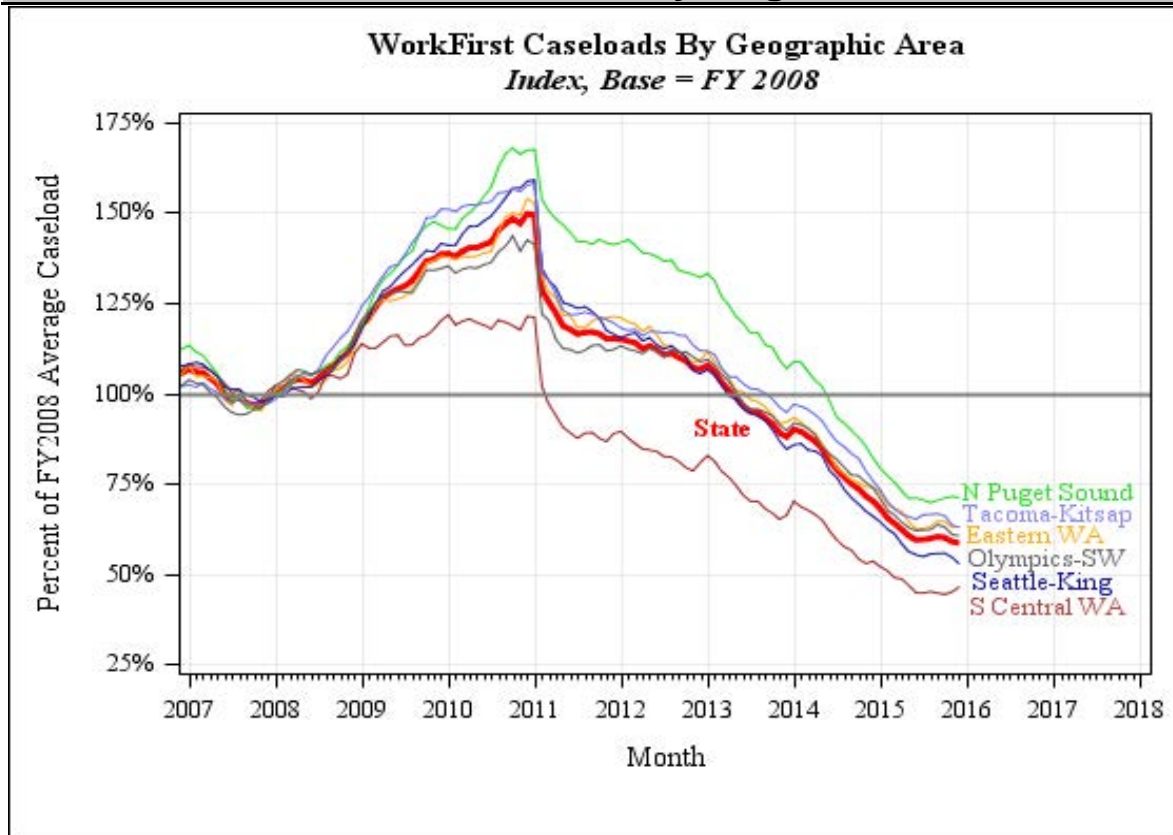
	Total Cases	WorkFirst Cases	1-Parent Cases	2-Parent Cases	Child Only Cases
FY 2008 Cases	50,317	30,079	26,095	3,985	20,238
Jan-09	115.5	118.4	115.3	138.6	111.2
Jul-09	120.7	129.0	125.2	153.3	108.5
Jan-10	131.2	137.9	133.1	169.7	121.1
Jul-10	131.1	141.1	136.9	168.3	116.3
Jan-11	139.8	148.6	142.8	186.9	126.6
Jul-11	114.3	115.8	111.5	144.4	112.0
Jan-12	107.4	114.3	109.2	147.7	97.0
Jul-12	100.2	110.0	106.4	133.8	85.7
Jan-13	99.2	107.2	103.0	134.9	87.4
Jul-13	88.0	94.5	91.7	112.7	78.5
Jan-14	86.2	89.6	87.0	107.1	81.0
Jul-14	76.0	78.5	76.9	88.7	72.3
Jan-15	70.3	67.7	66.4	76.4	74.2
Jul-15	62.9	59.2	59.0	60.6	68.3
Nov-15	62.6	58.5	58.4	59.2	68.7
Dec-15	63.1	58.2	57.9	59.8	70.5

Percentage Change in Cases since FY 2008 (the pre-recession low point for WorkFirst cases):

% Caseload Change: -37% -42% -42% -40% -30%

Source: OFM Forecast, based on CASE_SNAPSHOT table from ACES data warehouse.

Count 1b: WorkFirst Caseload By Region



Goal

Provide temporary cash assistance to eligible families.

Target

No targets are set for regional case counts.

Experience to Date

In December 2015, the WorkFirst caseload was 42% below the average caseload in FY 2008, the pre-recession low point for WorkFirst. The South Central portion of Region 1 (Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, and Yakima Counties) had a WorkFirst caseload 54% lower than in FY 2008. The caseload in the Seattle-King County portion of Region 2 dropped to 47% below FY 2008 levels. The caseload in the North Puget Sound portion of Region 2 (Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties) was only 29% lower than in FY 2008. Caseloads in the North Puget Sound area remained above FY 2008 levels until May 2014.

Comments

The leveling of caseloads begun in July 2015 has occurred in all regions of the state. Three of the six original DSHS regions show caseload declines since July 2015. The count of WorkFirst cases on page 6 is slightly lower than the counts shown on pages 4-5 because some cases are associated with call centers and have not been assigned to regions.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1b: WorkFirst Caseload By Region

Data Table

	WorkFirst Cases	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3	
		Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	29,928	4,431	4,849	3,232	6,365	5,623	5,428
Jan-11	44,710	6,755	5,866	5,412	10,116	8,895	7,666
Jul-11	34,800	5,240	4,242	4,584	7,855	6,850	6,029
Jan-12	34,379	5,356	4,333	4,579	7,339	6,633	6,139
Jul-12	33,088	5,011	3,996	4,410	7,141	6,561	5,969
Jan-13	32,234	4,939	4,007	4,303	6,777	6,277	5,931
Jul-13	28,392	4,350	3,396	3,770	6,009	5,690	5,177
Jan-14	26,922	4,130	3,396	3,514	5,454	5,449	4,979
Jul-14	23,568	3,507	2,876	3,014	4,875	4,865	4,431
Jan-15	20,326	3,208	2,518	2,556	4,092	4,110	3,842
Jul-15	17,788	2,767	2,163	2,275	3,483	3,728	3,372
Nov-15	17,598	2,786	2,180	2,305	3,467	3,561	3,299
Dec-15	17,505	2,793	2,248	2,296	3,352	3,534	3,282

Percent of FY 2008 Cases

Percent of FY 2008 Cases		Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		
		WorkFirst Cases	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	Index	29,928	4,431	4,849	3,232	6,365	5,623	5,428
Jan-11		149.4	152.5	121.0	167.5	158.9	158.2	141.2
Jul-11		116.3	118.3	87.5	141.8	123.4	121.8	111.1
Jan-12		114.9	120.9	89.4	141.7	115.3	118.0	113.1
Jul-12		110.6	113.1	82.4	136.5	112.2	116.7	110.0
Jan-13		107.7	111.5	82.6	133.1	106.5	111.6	109.3
Jul-13		94.9	98.2	70.0	116.7	94.4	101.2	95.4
Jan-14		90.0	93.2	70.0	108.7	85.7	96.9	91.7
Jul-14		78.8	79.2	59.3	93.3	76.6	86.5	81.6
Jan-15		67.9	72.4	51.9	79.1	64.3	73.1	70.8
Jul-15		59.4	62.5	44.6	70.4	54.7	66.3	62.1
Nov-15		58.8	62.9	45.0	71.3	54.5	63.3	60.8
Dec-15		58.5	63.0	46.4	71.0	52.7	62.9	60.5

Percentage Change in Cases since FY 2008 (the previous low point for WorkFirst cases):

% Caseload Change -42% -37% -54% -29% -47% -37% -40%

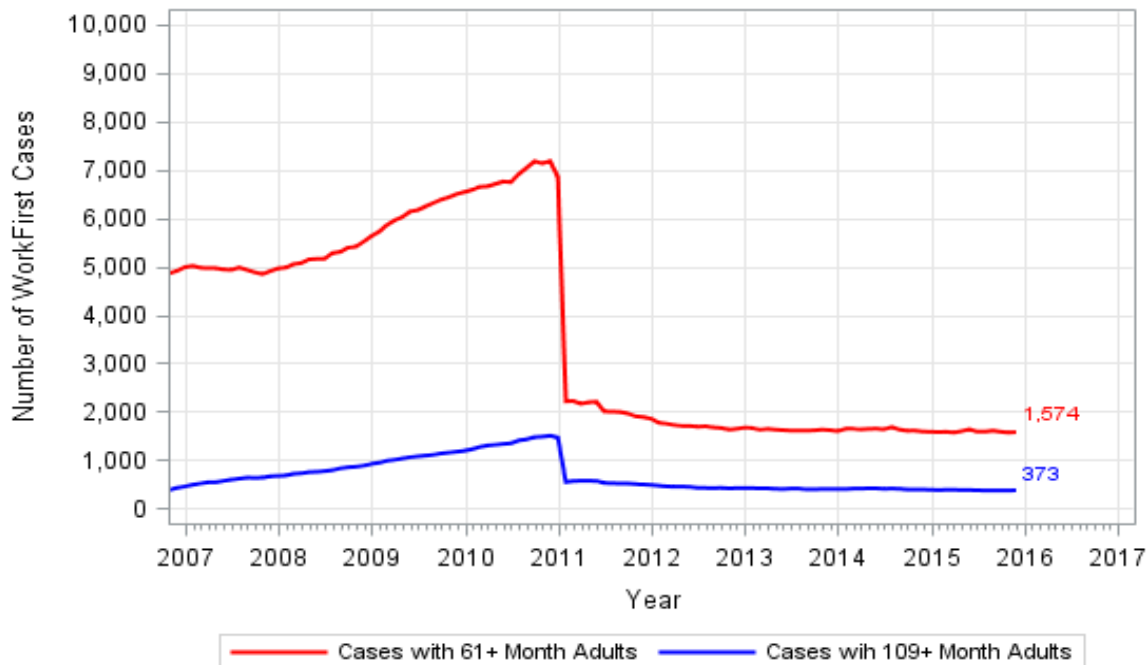
Statewide: -42% Region 1: -46% Region 2: -41% Region 3: -38%

DSHS Region definitions were consolidated in March 2011 to create three new regions out of the original six. This report continues to track the six geographic areas associated with the former regions, but also summarizes the results to the new regional definitions. See the growth rates shown in boxes above.

Source: OFM Forecast, based on CASE_SNAPSHOT table from ACES data warehouse.

Count 1c: TANF 61 Month Cases

Number of WorkFirst Cases with Adults who have Received 61 Months of Benefits or More



Goal

Prevent long-term intergenerational dependence on public assistance by reducing the number of adults receiving benefits for 60 months (5 years) or more.

Target

Washington sets no target for this measure. Federal law sets a 60 month time-limit for receipt of TANF benefits as an adult and allows states to extend benefits beyond this limit for up to 20% of the total caseload (including child only cases). The extension limit is currently set at 6,737 cases. Under past policy, Washington extended benefits beyond the 60 month time limit to all households as long as household members were meeting other program requirements. Beginning in February 2011, extensions to the time limit are allowed for eight categories of hardship listed on page 8.

Experience to Date

In December 2015, cases with adults who had received more than 60 months of benefits made up 4.9% of all cases, 9.0% of WorkFirst Cases, and 23.4% of the federal limit on extension to TANF time limits. The number of extension cases in December 2015 was 1% lower than in December 2014, despite the 17% drop in WorkFirst caseload over the same time period. The number of extension cases is no longer growing due to the wait for transition to SSI. The number of cases on extension for disability or for applying for SSI had been growing through March 2015, but began to decrease in April and fell by 5% between December 2014 and December 2015. The number of child only cases involving the children of disabled parents who receive SSI or other disability benefits has also continued to decrease, falling by 6% between December 2014 and December 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1c: TANF 61 Month Cases

Data Table								
Month	All Family Cases	Cases with 61+ Month Adult	Percent of All Family Cases	Reason for Extension of Time Limit				Case in Admin. Hearing
				Disabled Adult	Applied for SSI/SSDI	Family Violence	Other Extension	
Aug-13	28,313	1,606	5.7%	586	339	239	271	17
Sep-13	27,892	1,606	5.8%	589	336	246	271	13
Oct-13	27,431	1,609	5.9%	610	333	250	266	13
Nov-13	26,648	1,622	6.1%	613	334	241	269	14
Dec-13	26,341	1,616	6.1%	612	340	242	259	12
Jan-14	26,966	1,595	5.9%	605	342	235	256	15
Feb-14	26,770	1,642	6.1%	624	351	223	251	15
Mar-14	26,355	1,642	6.2%	616	362	227	256	11
Apr-14	25,958	1,627	6.3%	627	372	246	252	15
May-14	25,337	1,638	6.5%	626	382	249	255	8
Jun-14	24,367	1,644	6.7%	611	378	254	264	8
Jul-14	23,599	1,631	6.9%	594	352	233	261	8
Aug-14	23,014	1,677	7.3%	636	370	248	258	14
Sep-14	22,432	1,623	7.2%	647	372	227	242	12
Oct-14	22,048	1,599	7.3%	637	376	239	233	5
Nov-14	21,415	1,606	7.5%	633	363	252	225	8
Dec-14	21,030	1,585	7.5%	634	359	260	216	10
Jan-15	20,377	1,581	7.8%	634	359	256	221	4
Feb-15	19,610	1,572	8.0%	640	359	243	209	3
Mar-15	19,170	1,581	8.2%	646	353	254	216	6
Apr-15	18,666	1,563	8.4%	617	362	253	223	6
May-15	18,125	1,592	8.8%	619	377	257	225	6
Jun-15	17,790	1,632	9.2%	619	378	259	224	9
Jul-15	17,832	1,583	8.9%	602	360	282	227	10
Aug-15	17,881	1,585	8.9%	595	360	280	222	10
Sep-15	18,040	1,604	8.9%	599	354	302	213	7
Oct-15	17,967	1,581	8.8%	593	361	285	203	7
Nov-15	17,613	1,564	8.9%	609	352	286	200	5
Dec-15	17,511	1,574	9.0%	597	348	283	204	3

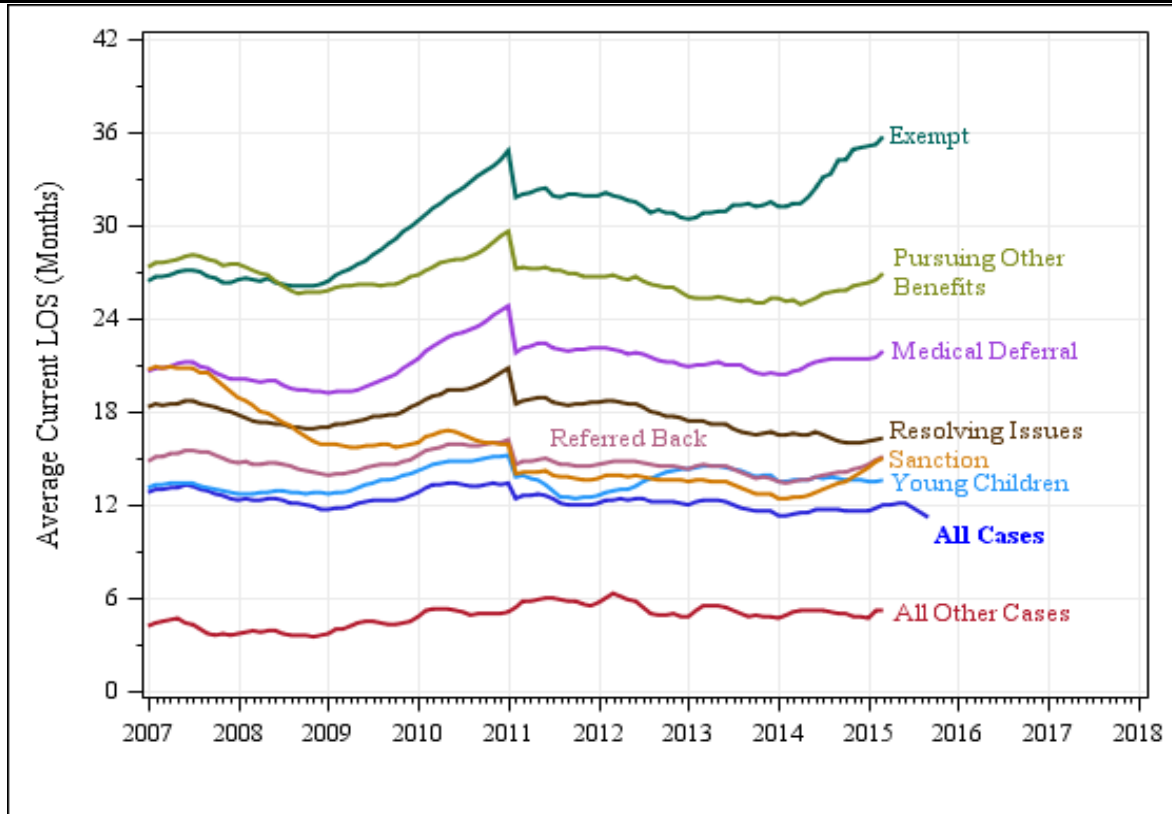
December 2015, compared to December 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-17%	-1%	-6%	-3%	9%	-6%	-70%
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This measure counts months of TANF or State Financial Assistance received as an adult since August 1997. The Other Extension category includes: Caring for a Disabled Child (150 cases); Caring for a Disabled Adult (26); Open CPS Case - First Dependency Order (22); 55 Year Old Caretaker Relative (5); and Employed 32 or more hours per week (1). The Administrative Hearing category includes cases where the number of months of TANF benefits or potential extension of time limits is being adjudicated. The remaining cases are not eligible for extension of time limits and will be terminated at the end of the month (102) or are in the process of having their status determined (37). Seventy-two percent of the cases were extended for reasons that would exempt them from or defer application of WorkFirst work participation requirements. This is 1.6 times the rate of exemption or deferral found in the overall WorkFirst caseload.

Source: EMAPs reports on TANF Extension Cases by Month Intervals and By Category.

Count 1d: WorkFirst Length of Stay



Goal

Reduce the length of time families stay on TANF.

Experience to Date

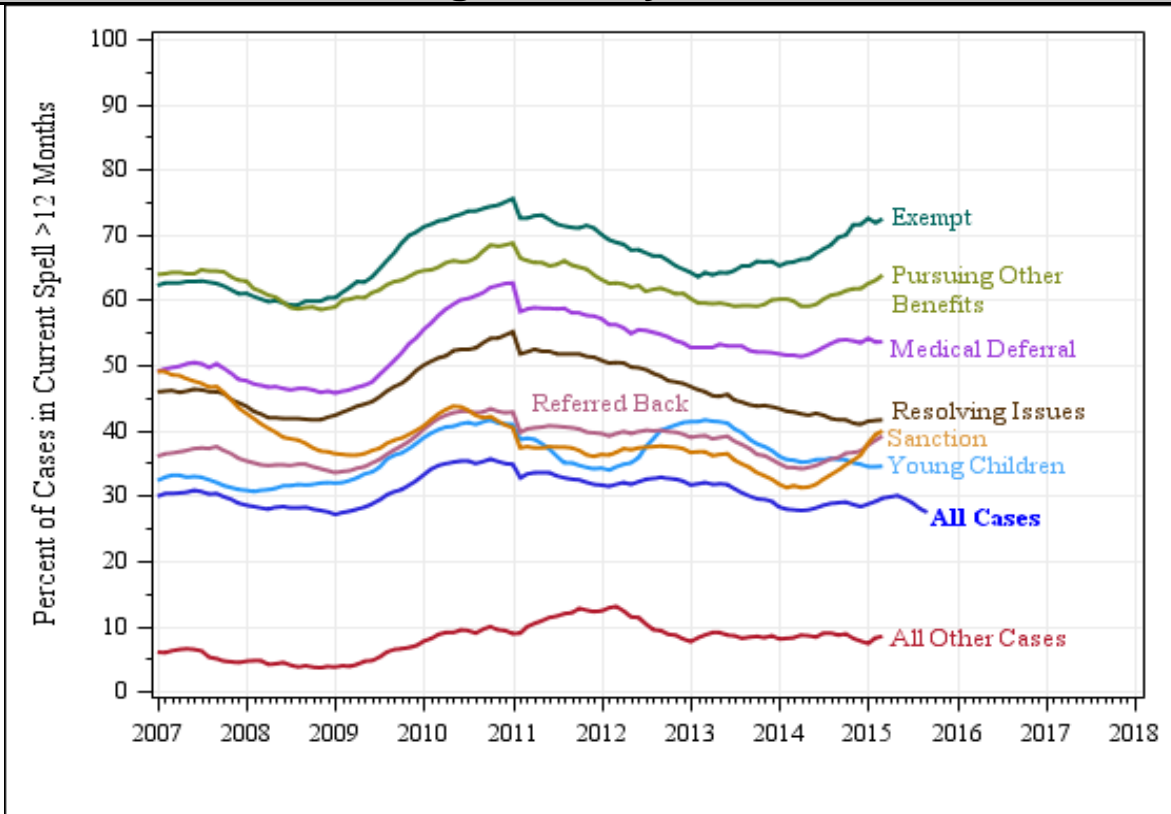
Average length of stay (LOS) since the most recent entry to TANF was 11.2 months in September 2015, down from 11.7 months in September 2014. Lifetime length of stay across all spells of TANF was 22.0 months in September 2015, unchanged from 22.0 months in September 2014. LOS dropped between January and February 2011 for most subgroups, but was higher in March 2015 than in March 2014 for six subgroups.

Comments

Counts decreased in all categories after the implementation of 60 month time limits and grant reductions in February 2011. All groups were smaller in March 2015 than they had been in March 2014. The overall WorkFirst caseload declined by 27% over that period. The "All Other Cases" group declined by 18%. "All Other Cases" is the group most likely to be participating in WorkFirst activities. The "Pursuing Other Benefits" group showed the smallest decline, at 14%. The Young Children, Referred Back, and Sanction groups are all getting smaller at more than 27% per year. The decline in duration of the "Young Children" group came from the end of suspension of work requirements for some families with young children under ESSB 5921. The phase out of suspensions was completed by the end of September 2013. The "Resolving Issues" group includes cases with drug or alcohol dependency, mental health, domestic violence, or homelessness issues. The "Exempt" and "Pursuing Other Benefits" categories correspond to criteria for extending TANF benefits beyond the 60 month time limit. That explains the relatively high length of stay for those groups.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1d: WorkFirst Length of Stay



Length of Stay Values as of September 2015 for All Cases, as of March 2015 for Subgroups

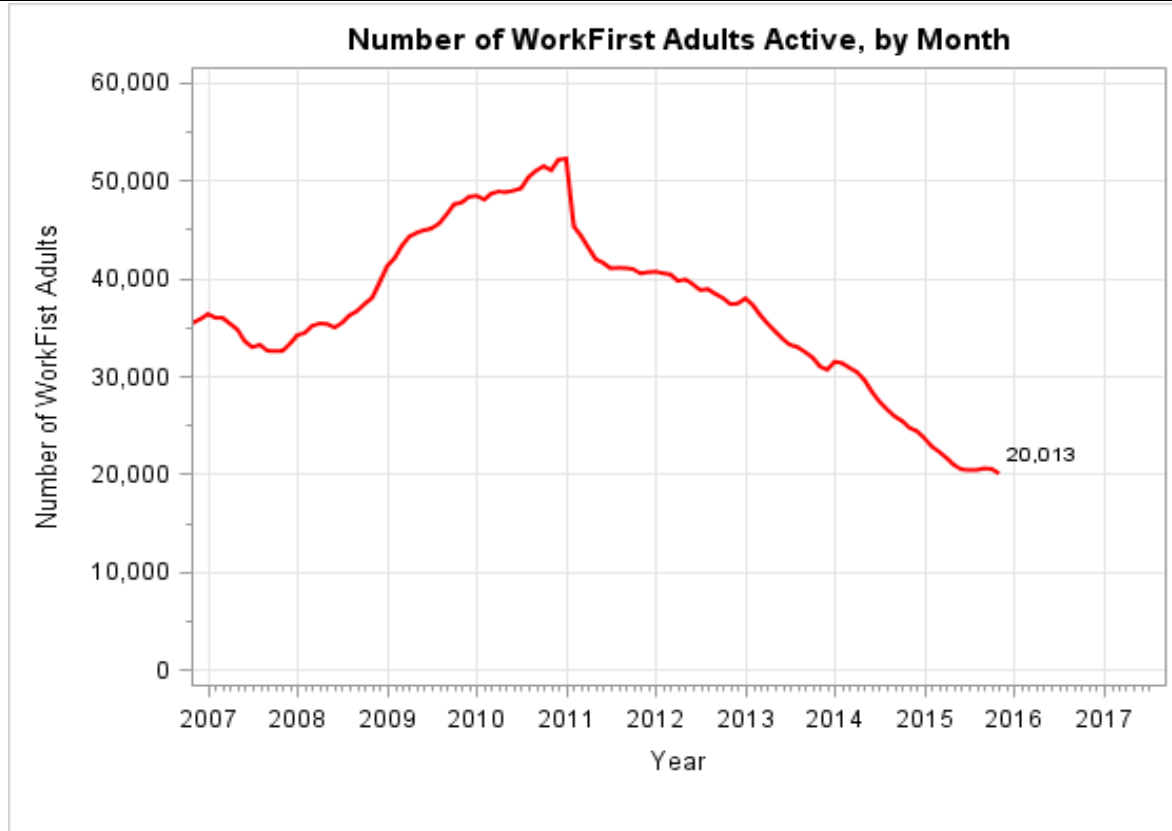
Type of Case	Number	Current Case LOS	Same 12 Mos Ago	Percent of Cases >12 mos	Percent 12 Mos Ago	Lifetime LOS in Mos	Same 12 Mos Ago
All Cases	18,203	11.2	11.7	27.4	28.9	22.0	22.0
Exempt	1,295	35.7	31.4	72.4	65.8	54.4	49.3
Resolving Issues	7,576	16.3	16.6	41.6	42.8	29.4	29.3
Medical Deferral	3,534	21.9	20.6	53.6	51.5	34.3	32.4
Other Benefits	2,461	26.9	25.2	63.8	59.8	45.7	43.1
Young Children	9,004	13.6	13.6	34.5	35.4	20.9	20.5
Referred Back	9,844	15.1	13.5	39.1	34.3	25.4	23.1
Sanction	5,785	15.0	12.5	39.9	31.5	27.0	23.1
All Other Cases	2,435	5.2	5.1	8.4	8.2	14.4	14.3

Source: OFM Longitudinal Client Table, derived from EMAPS Client table and JAS_Actual table.

Definition

Average LOS is the number of months that WorkFirst cases have been in their current spell. The Percent > 12 Mos is the percent of WorkFirst cases that have been in their current spell longer than 12 months. A case may be in more than one group (except for All Other Cases). LOS for All Cases is shown through September 2015. LOS for other groups is through March 2015. It takes about six months for a new case to be classified into the subgroups listed above. Lifetime months include months of benefits received as a child, and therefore differ from the count of months used for TANF time limits.

Count 1e: WorkFirst Adults



Indicator

Some WorkFirst cases have more than one adult. This chart shows the total number of TANF adults enrolled in the WorkFirst program. This total is used as the denominator for many of the Participation by Activity counts shown in section 5.

Trends

The count of WorkFirst adults was more or less stable between 2002 and 2006, at around 40,000 per month with seasonal variations. Adult counts began to decline in 2006, bottoming out at 32,543 in October 2007. Then counts began to increase. In November and December 2010, the count of WorkFirst adults surpassed 52,000. Program changes, including changes to sanctions, TANF time limits, and lower payment standards reduced the count of WorkFirst adults to 45,317 in February 2011. Caseloads reached 20,013 in November 2015, the lowest number in the history of the program. The number of adults should stabilize after July 2015. Adult counts were 19% lower in November 2015 than in November 2014. The average number of WorkFirst adults was 23,835 per month in FY 2015, down from 31,175 per month in FY 2014. The November caseload forecast, which has flattened out due to the July 2015 payment standard increase, implies a monthly caseload of 20,883 WorkFirst adults in FY 2016 and 20,996 in FY 2017.

Counts include adjustments that add in TANF recipients who are paid through subsidized jobs instead of through TANF grants. This correction added an average of 386 adults per month in 2013. These counts are not lag-adjusted.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1e: WorkFirst Adults

Data Table

Month	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		Statewide Total
	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest	
Jan-13	5,899	4,647	5,040	7,910	7,401	7,028	37,947
Feb-13	5,720	4,551	4,927	7,798	7,292	6,925	37,229
Mar-13	5,627	4,403	4,759	7,614	7,066	6,782	36,266
Apr-13	5,486	4,297	4,654	7,373	6,900	6,638	35,365
May-13	5,275	4,157	4,524	7,330	6,886	6,409	34,597
Jun-13	5,263	3,992	4,462	7,137	6,796	6,141	33,812
Jul-13	5,102	3,900	4,353	7,046	6,692	6,068	33,183
Aug-13	5,066	3,888	4,354	6,962	6,638	6,039	32,963
Sep-13	4,989	3,780	4,207	6,881	6,527	6,038	32,446
Oct-13	4,892	3,693	4,187	6,718	6,430	5,969	31,915
Nov-13	4,788	3,615	4,045	6,447	6,240	5,800	30,962
Dec-13	4,824	3,699	3,949	6,306	6,125	5,684	30,624
Jan-14	4,902	3,950	4,024	6,380	6,292	5,868	31,465
Feb-14	4,839	3,880	4,014	6,427	6,261	5,835	31,299
Mar-14	4,764	3,830	3,922	6,293	6,195	5,789	30,835
Apr-14	4,711	3,769	3,832	6,291	6,095	5,674	30,415
May-14	4,547	3,665	3,758	6,150	5,969	5,475	29,606
Jun-14	4,358	3,485	3,601	5,812	5,755	5,341	28,382
Jul-14	4,127	3,331	3,452	5,660	5,596	5,201	27,395
Aug-14	4,062	3,245	3,374	5,403	5,490	5,005	26,609
Sep-14	3,955	3,179	3,303	5,212	5,344	4,857	25,877
Oct-14	3,926	3,027	3,208	5,097	5,277	4,862	25,425
Nov-14	3,860	2,960	3,113	4,959	5,039	4,732	24,698
Dec-14	3,862	3,013	3,021	4,878	4,893	4,657	24,362
Jan-15	3,795	2,935	2,915	4,766	4,732	4,459	23,643
Feb-15	3,640	2,857	2,839	4,636	4,501	4,266	22,765
Mar-15	3,601	2,757	2,774	4,554	4,349	4,191	22,267
Apr-15	3,539	2,727	2,689	4,351	4,255	4,041	21,632
May-15	3,359	2,600	2,615	4,188	4,181	3,929	20,893
Jun-15	3,250	2,489	2,604	4,132	4,106	3,863	20,464
Jul-15	3,228	2,472	2,562	4,082	4,163	3,861	20,386
Aug-15	3,216	2,494	2,528	4,100	4,186	3,859	20,384
Sep-15	3,299	2,458	2,556	4,123	4,185	3,940	20,560
Oct-15	3,326	2,419	2,590	4,139	4,139	3,902	20,514
Nov-15	3,218	2,434	2,610	4,039	3,944	3,768	20,013

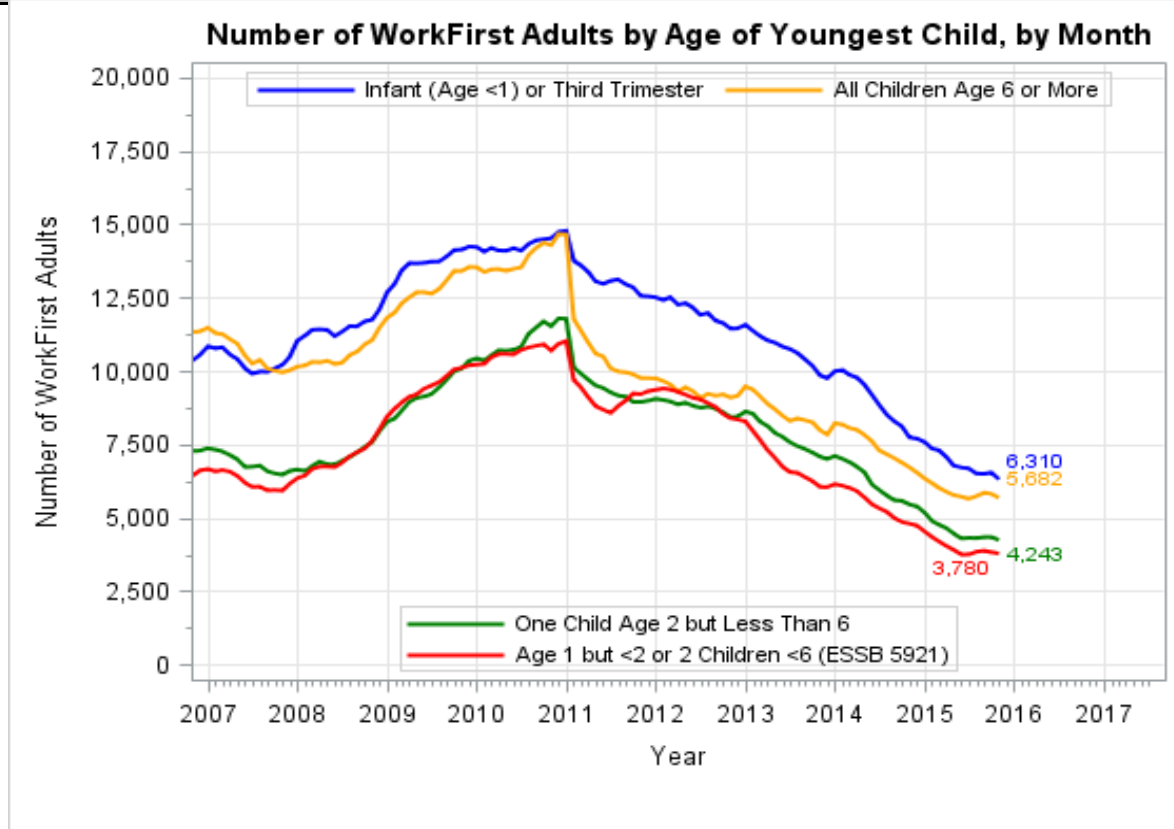
November 2015, compared to November 2014 (without adjustment for late reporting) Statewide

% Change -17% -18% -16% -19% -22% -20% -19%

Region 1: -17% Region 2: -18% Region 3: -21% Statewide: -19%

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client table, and JAS_Actual table.

Count 1f: Adults by Age of Youngest Child



Indicator

WorkFirst adults have different work requirements depending on the age of their youngest child. This chart shows the total number of adults in four groups defined by the age of their youngest child. One adult in each household with children under the age of 2 or two children under the age of six was eligible for a voluntary suspension of work requirements through ESSB 5921. Suspensions could be started between July 2011 and June 2012 and were phased out during FY 2013. Single adults with children under the age of 6 have been able to meet work requirements by participating for 20 hours instead of 30 hours per week since March 2011. The four groups in the chart are mutually exclusive.

Trends

The number of WorkFirst adults increased in 2008 regardless of the age of youngest child. Implementation of 60 month time limits in February 2011 reduced the number of adults with older children by 24% -- roughly twice as much as the reduction in the number of adults with infants (or pregnancy). The count of parents with children under the age of 2 or two children under the age of six (but no infants) began to increase in August 2011. This growth was offset by continued declines in other groups. The count of parents with children under the age of 2 or two children under the age of six began to decline again in April 2012 and dropped to pre-suspension levels by October 2012. The count of WorkFirst adults is currently declining by 19% per year. This decline will slow as a result of the stabilization of caseloads begun in July 2015.

The "Potential Suspension Parents" column classifies parents based on the ages of children (excluding pregnant women with no other children) and counts only one adult per household.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 1f: Adults by Age of Youngest Child

Data Table

Data Table				Work Participation Requirements				
	Youngest Child			20 Hours	35 Hours	30 Hours	35 Hours	
	Infant or	Child Age 1	Potential	Youngest Child Age 2		No Children Younger		
	Pregnant	or 2 Under	Suspension	but Under Age Six		Than Age Six		Total
Month		Age 6	Parents	1 Adult	2 Adults	1 Adult	2 Adults	Adults
May-13	10,967	7,044	11,929	5,997	1,891	6,742	1,956	34,597
Jun-13	10,828	6,742	11,536	5,842	1,918	6,562	1,920	33,812
Jul-13	10,751	6,558	11,419	5,726	1,851	6,408	1,890	33,183
Aug-13	10,613	6,529	11,365	5,596	1,844	6,390	1,994	32,963
Sep-13	10,398	6,383	11,118	5,629	1,714	6,474	1,848	32,446
Oct-13	10,182	6,251	10,901	5,553	1,675	6,396	1,860	31,915
Nov-13	9,851	6,051	10,592	5,443	1,637	6,215	1,765	30,962
Dec-13	9,751	6,042	10,568	5,386	1,615	6,096	1,737	30,624
Jan-14	9,995	6,147	10,763	5,406	1,698	6,328	1,892	31,465
Feb-14	10,031	6,088	10,685	5,317	1,685	6,286	1,894	31,299
Mar-14	9,866	6,017	10,538	5,168	1,728	6,187	1,869	30,835
Apr-14	9,778	5,908	10,352	5,027	1,709	6,111	1,883	30,415
May-14	9,534	5,696	10,094	4,908	1,646	6,045	1,777	29,606
Jun-14	9,187	5,458	9,786	4,650	1,482	5,932	1,674	28,382
Jul-14	8,844	5,323	9,555	4,477	1,463	5,710	1,580	27,395
Aug-14	8,504	5,199	9,313	4,341	1,410	5,655	1,500	26,609
Sep-14	8,280	4,981	9,029	4,250	1,344	5,555	1,468	25,877
Oct-14	8,115	4,856	8,810	4,255	1,321	5,430	1,449	25,425
Nov-14	7,733	4,798	8,587	4,139	1,311	5,283	1,434	24,698
Dec-14	7,697	4,735	8,513	4,050	1,339	5,177	1,364	24,362
Jan-15	7,584	4,537	8,327	3,900	1,279	4,991	1,353	23,643
Feb-15	7,357	4,343	7,997	3,674	1,215	4,817	1,361	22,765
Mar-15	7,298	4,193	7,803	3,600	1,163	4,686	1,327	22,267
Apr-15	7,069	4,036	7,553	3,554	1,092	4,594	1,287	21,632
May-15	6,772	3,900	7,317	3,444	1,009	4,523	1,245	20,893
Jun-15	6,708	3,745	7,159	3,307	988	4,501	1,215	20,464
Jul-15	6,679	3,749	7,165	3,346	967	4,458	1,187	20,386
Aug-15	6,504	3,840	7,194	3,420	886	4,546	1,188	20,384
Sep-15	6,497	3,875	7,261	3,480	858	4,625	1,227	20,560
Oct-15	6,537	3,823	7,233	3,449	891	4,625	1,189	20,514
Nov-15	6,310	3,780	7,059	3,375	868	4,536	1,146	20,013

November 2015, compared to November 2014 (without adjustment for late reporting)

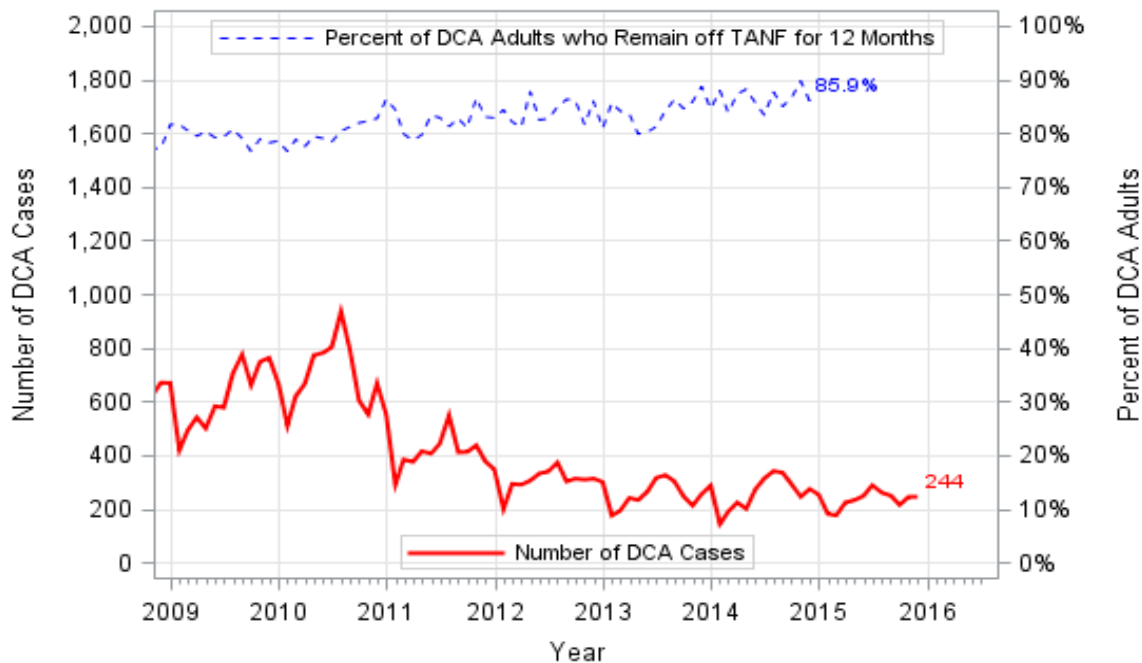
% Change	-18%	-21%	-18%	-18%	-34%	-14%	-20%	-19%
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Reduced work requirements were implemented for two parent households in October 2010, after which only one of the two adults was required to participate. Reduced work requirements for single adults with children under six were introduced in March 2011. Reduced work requirements were introduced to reduce child care costs. Expenditures for employment and educational programs have also been reduced since FY 2011. ESSB 5921 suspensions have been phased out, but reduced work requirements are still in place.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client table, and JAS_Actual table.

Count 2: DCA Success Rate

Number of Diversion Cash Assistance Adults and Percent who Remain Off TANF for 12 Months



Goal

The goal of Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) is to meet the temporary income needs of eligible adults so they do not have to enter TANF (WorkFirst). The secondary goal, covered by this measure, is to increase the number of adults who receive a DCA payment and do not enter TANF within 12 months.

Target

The historical WorkFirst target for percent of DCA recipients who do not enter TANF within 12 months is 80%. There is no target for the number of DCA recipients; however this program is a TANF caseload reduction strategy.

Experience to Date

Use of DCA dropped after October 2010. Until October 2010, DCA households could receive payments of up to \$1,500, a portion of which had to be repaid if the adult entered TANF during the following 12 months. The maximum payment was reduced to \$1,250 in October 2010. The maximum was reduced again -- to \$1,000 -- in January 2011. The maximum DCA payment returned to \$1,250 in July 2011. TANF time limits and reductions to TANF payment standards introduced in February 2011 also reduced the number of households eligible to receive DCA. Spokane Trent CSO had the most DCA users in December 2015 with 27 cases, followed by Spokane Maple CSO with 17 cases. Five other CSOs: Columbia River, Lakewood, Pierce South, Puyallup and Yakima had 10 or more DCA cases.

The percent of DCA users who do not use TANF over the following 12 months began to increase around July 2010 -- about six months before the implementation of TANF time limits. The percent remaining off TANF for 12 months was 86% in December 2014.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 2: DCA Success Rate

Data Table

Month	DCA Adults in Next 12 Months				New WorkFirst Entries	DCA as % of Entries
	DCA Cases	DCA Adults	Adults w/ No TANF	Success Rate		
Oct-13	246	316	267	84%	3,419	7%
Nov-13	211	275	236	86%	3,070	7%
Dec-13	254	334	296	89%	3,097	8%
Jan-14	286	380	321	84%	3,827	7%
Feb-14	143	190	167	88%	2,853	5%
Mar-14	188	247	207	84%	2,901	6%
Apr-14	223	290	253	87%	3,144	7%
May-14	199	253	223	88%	3,022	7%
Jun-14	272	347	297	86%	2,640	10%
Jul-14	313	401	334	83%	2,756	11%
Aug-14	340	428	375	88%	2,707	13%
Sep-14	334	424	360	85%	2,761	12%
Oct-14	291	371	321	87%	2,630	11%
Nov-14	244	319	286	90%	2,556	10%
Dec-14	273	348	299	86%	2,472	11%
Jan-15	252	333	.	.	2,501	10%
Feb-15	180	235	.	.	2,021	9%
Mar-15	175	226	.	.	2,115	8%
Apr-15	223	282	.	.	2,297	10%
May-15	231	303	.	.	2,145	11%
Jun-15	247	316	.	.	2,304	11%
Jul-15	287	.	.	.	2,565	11%
Aug-15	260	.	.	.	2,560	10%
Sep-15	249	.	.	.	2,567	10%
Oct-15	214	.	.	.	2,372	9%
Nov-15	244	.	.	.	2,206	11%
Dec-15	244	.	.	.	2,246	11%

December 2015, compared to December 2014

% Change -11% -9%

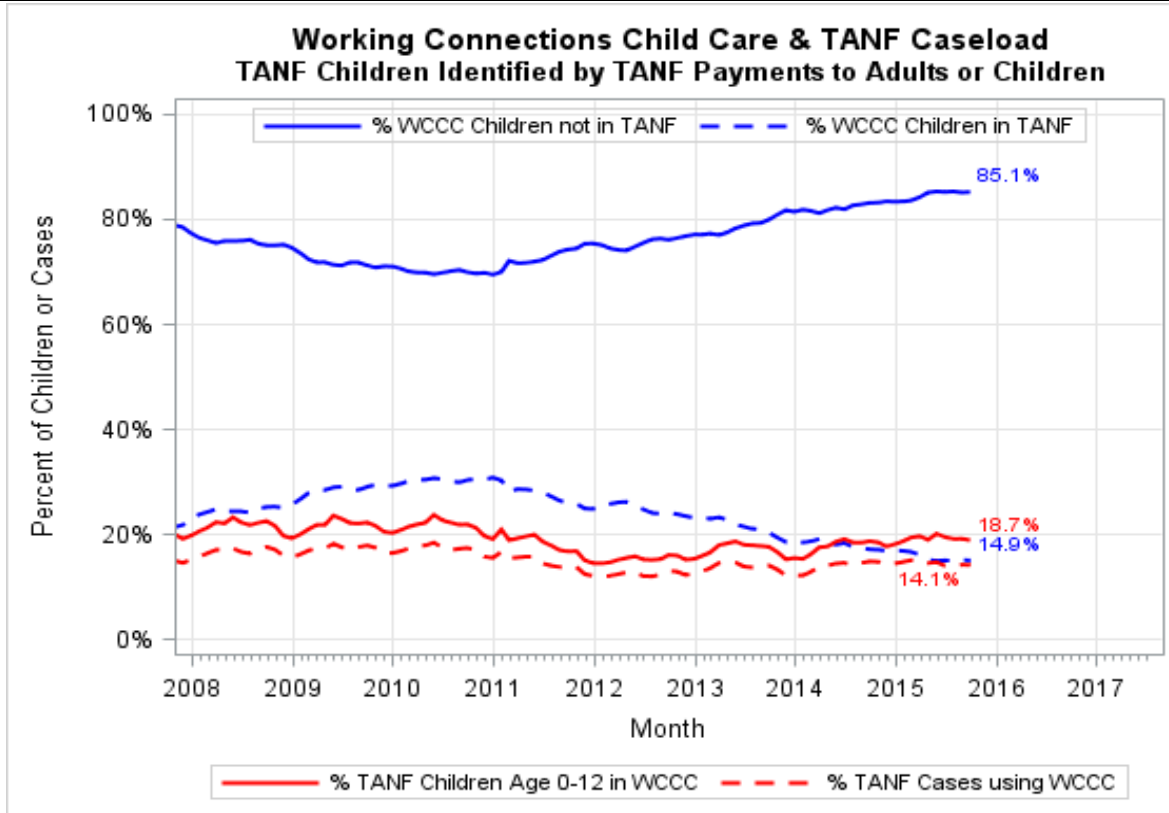
If DCA recipients had entered TANF instead, WorkFirst entries would have been 15% higher in calendar year 2010. DCA use reduced WorkFirst entries by 10% in 2011; 8% in 2012; 7% in 2013; and by 8% in 2014. DCA use in December 2015 was 11% lower than in December 2014. WorkFirst entries decreased by 9% over the same period. Counts of DCA cases and WorkFirst entries are lag adjusted to reflect delayed reporting. DCA is described in WorkFirst orientation sessions, begun in June 2014, and use increased during the summer and fall of 2014.

Definition of Measure

The chart measures the number of Diversion Cash Assistance clients who do not enter TANF within 12 months of receiving a DCA payment. Adults expecting income from another source that won't start immediately can choose to receive a Diversion Cash Assistance payment instead of entering TANF.

Source: DSHS performance reports and ACES data warehouse.

Count 3: Working Connections Child Care



Goal

Provide subsidized child care to TANF and low-income adults so they are able to work and move toward self-sufficiency.

Experience to Date

In 2010, 30% of Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) children were members of TANF households. This dropped to 27% in February 2011, to 25% with the implementation of ESSB 5921, and to below 15% by May 2015. The percent of TANF children age 0-12 served in WCCC was 21% through 2010, dropped to 14% in January 2012, returned to 18% by June 2014, and was almost 19% in October 2015. The non-TANF portion of WCCC caseloads began to increase in January 2013.

Comments

Caseloads are not lag adjusted for late reporting. Caseloads for September and October 2015 may rise by 0.4% and 1.1% respectively. WCCC income eligibility limits were reduced from 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 175% of FPL between October 2010 and January 2011. Eligibility levels were restored to 200% of FPL in July 2012. A waiting list for non-TANF WCCC was established in March 2011 and households were required to cooperate with Child Support Enforcement in July 2011. The waiting list was cleared in September 2011 and the Child Support Enforcement requirement removed in June 2012. The drop in TANF-related households may be due to changes in work participation requirements for two parent households begun in October 2010, the termination of a large number of WorkFirst households in February 2011, termination of a group of Child Only TANF households in November 2011, and the steady drop in TANF caseloads between January 2013 and June 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3: Working Connections Child Care

Data Table

Month	WCCC Cases	Non-TANF Related Cases	TANF Related Cases	WCCC Children	TANF WCCC Children	% of TANF Households Using WCCC	% of TANF Children 0-12 Using WCCC
Jun-13	28,093	21,532	6,561	48,602	10,611	14.5%	18.5%
Jul-13	26,876	20,789	6,087	47,180	10,057	13.7%	17.9%
Aug-13	27,015	21,018	5,997	47,561	9,948	13.6%	17.8%
Sep-13	27,243	21,195	6,048	46,625	9,716	13.9%	17.6%
Oct-13	27,697	21,697	6,000	47,159	9,513	13.9%	17.5%
Nov-13	27,198	21,620	5,578	46,189	8,875	13.1%	16.5%
Dec-13	26,482	21,356	5,126	45,081	8,293	12.0%	15.1%
Jan-14	26,895	21,648	5,247	45,867	8,583	12.1%	15.4%
Feb-14	27,008	21,832	5,176	45,786	8,385	12.0%	15.2%
Mar-14	27,632	22,232	5,400	46,810	8,682	12.7%	16.1%
Apr-14	28,478	22,770	5,708	48,354	9,171	13.7%	17.4%
May-14	29,042	23,366	5,676	49,179	9,047	13.9%	17.6%
Jun-14	29,690	24,032	5,658	51,417	9,216	14.3%	18.5%
Jul-14	28,731	23,209	5,522	50,540	9,217	14.4%	19.0%
Aug-14	28,462	23,198	5,264	50,052	8,741	14.0%	18.3%
Sep-14	28,846	23,529	5,317	49,317	8,527	14.4%	18.3%
Oct-14	29,428	24,061	5,367	50,087	8,524	14.7%	18.6%
Nov-14	28,959	23,697	5,262	49,208	8,349	14.7%	18.3%
Dec-14	28,498	23,424	5,074	48,405	8,091	14.1%	17.6%
Jan-15	28,674	23,605	5,069	48,699	8,167	14.3%	18.0%
Feb-15	28,770	23,718	5,052	48,629	8,137	14.7%	18.6%
Mar-15	29,367	24,300	5,067	49,624	8,209	15.0%	19.3%
Apr-15	29,826	24,870	4,956	50,701	8,077	15.0%	19.5%
May-15	29,828	25,172	4,656	50,435	7,573	14.4%	18.8%
Jun-15	30,602	25,957	4,645	53,046	7,869	14.6%	20.0%
Jul-15	29,149	24,761	4,388	50,966	7,603	13.9%	19.4%
Aug-15	28,892	24,545	4,347	50,674	7,520	13.8%	19.0%
Sep-15	29,557	25,087	4,470	50,666	7,603	14.1%	19.0%
Oct-15	29,507	25,051	4,456	50,078	7,478	14.1%	18.7%

October 2015, compared with October 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

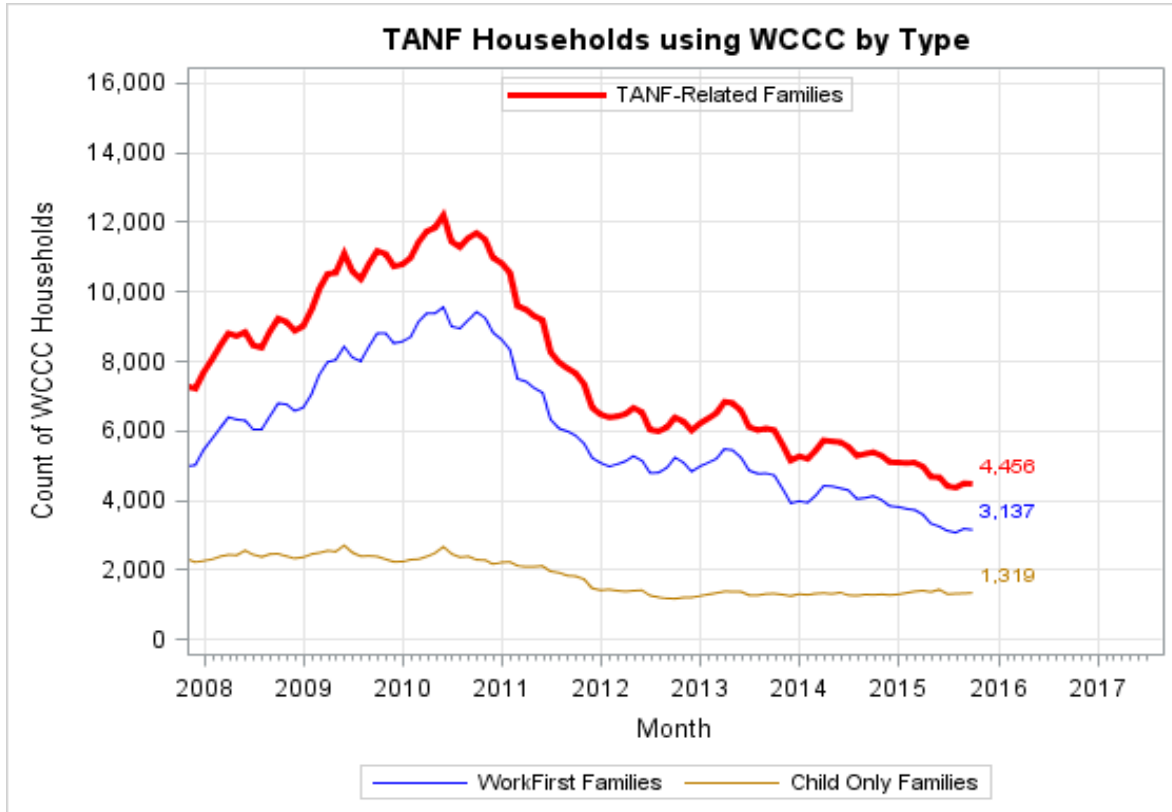
Change 0% 4% -17% 0% -12%

Definition of Measure

Results are tabulated from files supplied by the Department of Early Learning (DEL). The percent of TANF children served by WCCC is based on the number of children living in households receiving TANF and WCCC (based on DEL data) divided by the number of TANF children aged 0 to 12 (based on ACES data). This method is based on matching WCCC consumer IDs with TANF records. This definition of TANF households includes households with children in Child Only cases. This method gives a larger count of TANF related WCCC households than would be obtained by looking at the WCCC authorizations, which appear to undercount WCCC households receiving TANF.

Source: WCCC cases and children, DEL; Number of TANF children aged 0-12, ACES data warehouse.

Count 3a: Type of TANF Cases Using WCCC



Goal

Provide subsidized child care to TANF and low-income adults so they are able to work and move toward self-sufficiency.

Target

This is descriptive information. No target is set for this indicator.

Experience to Date

Use of WCCC by WorkFirst (All Family) TANF households reached a high point during the summer of 2010 and then dropped after cutbacks to the WorkFirst program. Use of WCCC by Child Only cases remained more stable until program changes in November 2011. Kinship caregivers may receive WCCC without using TANF, so the drop in TANF Child Only households using WCCC does not necessarily imply a drop in the use of child care by those households. (They can also be counted among the non-TANF WCCC households.)

Comments

Parents often need paid child care to maintain employment or to participate in WorkFirst activities, but many households do not use child care. Historically, there had been roughly one WCCC case for every two WorkFirst adults receiving partner services. This dropped to one WCCC case for every 2.3 WorkFirst adults during the ESSB 5921 suspension period. By FY 2015, use had dropped to one WCCC household per 2.5 WorkFirst adults using partner services. WCCC child care is available to kinship caregivers, guardians, and parents of children with Child Only TANF grants. In FY 2015, 14% of kinship caregivers and 10% of legal guardians used WCCC care. Care was used by less than 4% of the Child Only households headed by disabled, disqualified, or non-citizen parents.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3a: Type of TANF Cases Using WCCC

Data Table							
Month	WorkFirst TANF Cases	WorkFirst Cases Using WCCC	Percent Using WCCC	Child Only TANF Cases	Child Only Cases Using WCCC	Percent Using WCCC	Child Only % of TANF WCCC Users
Jun-13	28,882	5,208	18.0%	16,348	1,353	8.3%	20.6%
Jul-13	28,406	4,839	17.0%	15,891	1,248	7.9%	20.5%
Aug-13	28,325	4,747	16.8%	15,859	1,250	7.9%	20.8%
Sep-13	27,888	4,758	17.1%	15,753	1,290	8.2%	21.3%
Oct-13	27,419	4,703	17.2%	15,612	1,297	8.3%	21.6%
Nov-13	26,642	4,309	16.2%	15,814	1,269	8.0%	22.8%
Dec-13	26,331	3,897	14.8%	16,326	1,229	7.5%	24.0%
Jan-14	26,965	3,961	14.7%	16,400	1,286	7.8%	24.5%
Feb-14	26,769	3,913	14.6%	16,235	1,263	7.8%	24.4%
Mar-14	26,363	4,103	15.6%	15,994	1,297	8.1%	24.0%
Apr-14	25,952	4,397	16.9%	15,693	1,311	8.4%	23.0%
May-14	25,331	4,386	17.3%	15,411	1,290	8.4%	22.7%
Jun-14	24,363	4,331	17.8%	15,116	1,327	8.8%	23.5%
Jul-14	23,599	4,272	18.1%	14,622	1,250	8.5%	22.6%
Aug-14	22,990	4,023	17.5%	14,514	1,241	8.6%	23.6%
Sep-14	22,415	4,051	18.1%	14,431	1,266	8.8%	23.8%
Oct-14	22,022	4,105	18.6%	14,367	1,262	8.8%	23.5%
Nov-14	21,394	3,988	18.6%	14,511	1,274	8.8%	24.2%
Dec-14	21,006	3,816	18.2%	14,929	1,258	8.4%	24.8%
Jan-15	20,361	3,791	18.6%	15,017	1,278	8.5%	25.2%
Feb-15	19,584	3,734	19.1%	14,894	1,318	8.8%	26.1%
Mar-15	19,161	3,710	19.4%	14,727	1,357	9.2%	26.8%
Apr-15	18,651	3,578	19.2%	14,488	1,378	9.5%	27.8%
May-15	18,103	3,312	18.3%	14,263	1,344	9.4%	28.9%
Jun-15	17,771	3,230	18.2%	14,077	1,415	10.1%	30.5%
Jul-15	17,803	3,104	17.4%	13,829	1,284	9.3%	29.3%
Aug-15	17,863	3,051	17.1%	13,712	1,296	9.5%	29.8%
Sep-15	18,025	3,164	17.6%	13,698	1,306	9.5%	29.2%
Oct-15	17,950	3,137	17.5%	13,748	1,319	9.6%	29.6%

October 2015, compared with October 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

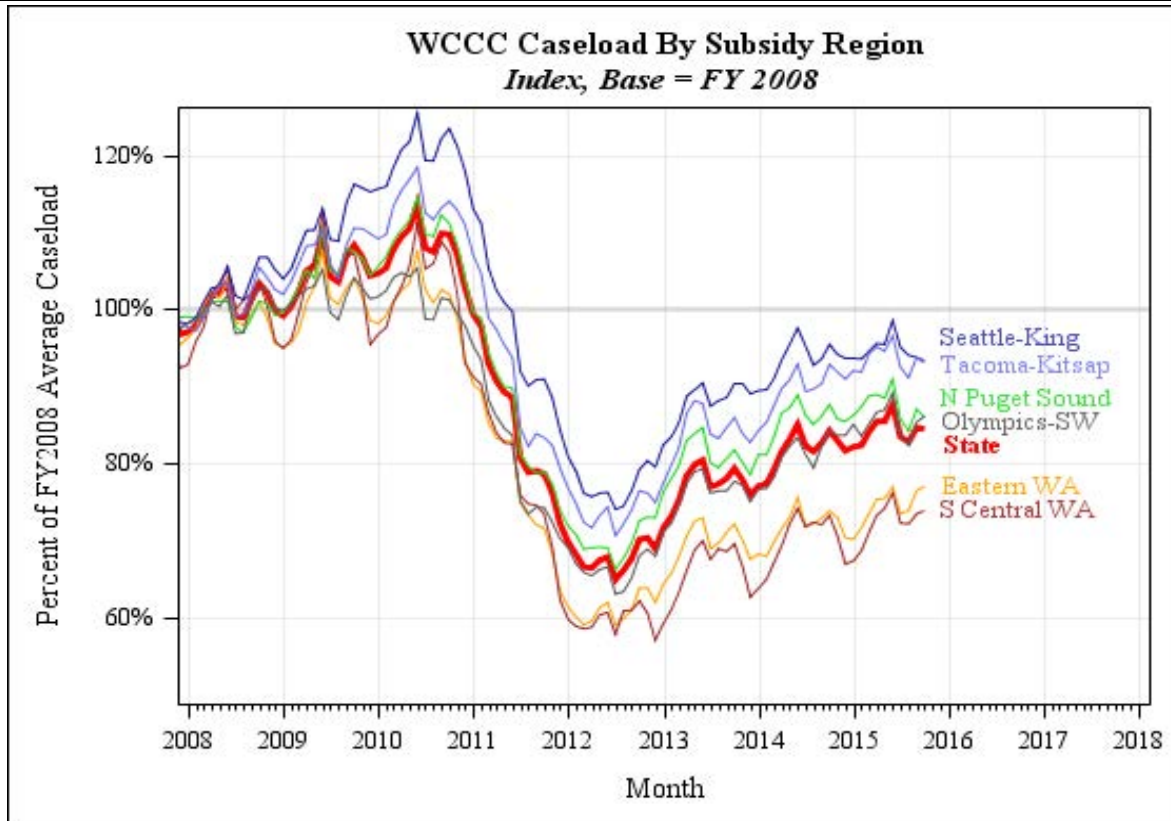
% Change -18% -24% -4% 5%

Definition of Measures

Results are tabulated from files supplied by DEL matched with TANF case data. WCCC cases are identified as WorkFirst if a parent receiving benefits in a TANF case is listed as the head of the WCCC household during the current or prior month. WCCC cases are identified as Child Only if an adult associated with a Child Only TANF case is identified as the head of the WCCC household during the current or prior month. This method of counting TANF-related cases produces a larger count of WCCC households than would be obtained by looking at the WCCC authorizations, which appear to undercount WCCC households receiving TANF. Many cases counted as non-TANF related have also received TANF in the past, but not recently enough to be counted in this measure.

Source: WCCC cases from DEL matched to Client IDs in ACES.

Count 3b: WCCC Caseload by Subsidy Region



Goal

Provide subsidized child care to TANF and low-income adults so they are able to work and move toward self-sufficiency.

Target

No target is set for WCCC use by region.

Experience to Date

WCCC caseloads began to grow in most areas by mid-2008 but began to decline by late-2010 in all parts of the state. Caseloads began to increase in all six regions in January 2013 but increases flattened out during the summer of 2015. Declines had been reported in several regions in recent reports. These may have appeared due to payment delays experienced in August and September 2015. Declines have reappeared again in Seattle and the North Puget Sound regions in October dates of service (as measured in late December). Caseloads were flat or declining in three regions, increased in three regions, but were unchanged overall between October 2014 and October 2015. Some of the increase since 2013 stems from use of WCCC by recipients of the Basic Food Employment and Training Program (BFET). BFET began in FY 2008 as a pilot in King County and expanded state-wide in FY 2013. These figures are not lag adjusted for late reporting.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3b: WCCC Caseload by Subsidy Region

Data Table		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
	WCCC Cases	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,356	5,485	4,671	7,419	5,002	5,792
Jan-10	36,531	6,165	5,255	4,867	8,594	5,445	5,864
Jul-10	37,717	6,444	5,720	5,062	8,874	5,617	5,696
Jan-11	34,687	5,674	4,959	4,591	8,402	5,339	5,490
Jul-11	28,150	4,703	4,122	3,749	6,834	4,221	4,335
Jan-12	24,353	3,853	3,246	3,313	6,008	3,830	3,979
Jul-12	22,679	3,712	3,141	3,057	5,499	3,523	3,637
Jan-13	25,012	4,041	3,219	3,523	6,125	3,863	4,103
Jul-13	26,876	4,330	3,668	3,692	6,498	4,179	4,388
Jan-14	26,895	4,289	3,466	3,743	6,644	4,204	4,420
Jul-14	28,731	4,516	3,898	3,980	7,077	4,457	4,681
Jan-15	28,674	4,410	3,660	3,976	6,962	4,592	4,902
Jul-15	29,149	4,617	3,924	3,956	7,065	4,613	4,822
Sep-15	29,557	4,801	3,990	4,015	6,965	4,678	4,919
Oct-15	29,507	4,842	4,014	3,964	6,936	4,643	4,969

October 2015, compared with October 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	0%	4%	1%	-2%	-2%	0%	2%
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Percent of FY 2008 Cases

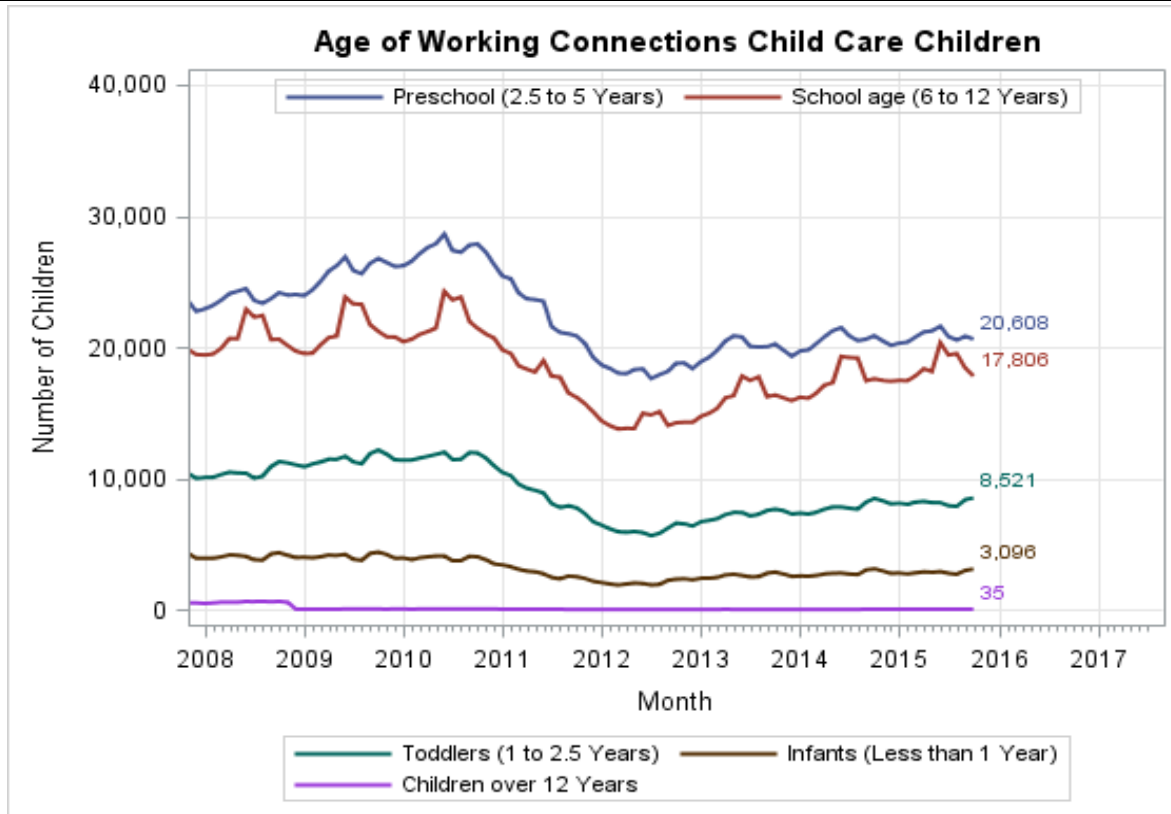
	WCCC Cases	Eastern Wash	South Central	North Puget Sound	Seattle King Co.	Tacoma Kitsap	Olympics Southwest
FY 2008	34,941	6,356	5,485	4,671	7,419	5,002	5,792
Jan-10	104.6	97.0	95.8	104.2	115.8	108.9	101.2
Jul-10	107.9	101.4	104.3	108.4	119.6	112.3	98.3
Jan-11	99.3	89.3	90.4	98.3	113.2	106.7	94.8
Jul-11	80.6	74.0	75.2	80.3	92.1	84.4	74.8
Jan-12	69.7	60.6	59.2	70.9	81.0	76.6	68.7
Jul-12	64.9	58.4	57.3	65.4	74.1	70.4	62.8
Jan-13	71.6	63.6	58.7	75.4	82.6	77.2	70.8
Jul-13	76.9	68.1	66.9	79.0	87.6	83.5	75.8
Jan-14	77.0	67.5	63.2	80.1	89.6	84.0	76.3
Jul-14	82.2	71.1	71.1	85.2	95.4	89.1	80.8
Jan-15	82.1	69.4	66.7	85.1	93.8	91.8	84.6
Jul-15	83.4	72.6	71.5	84.7	95.2	92.2	83.3
Sep-15	84.6	75.5	72.7	86.0	93.9	93.5	84.9
Oct-15	84.4	76.2	73.2	84.9	93.5	92.8	85.8

Definition of Measure

Counts of WCCC cases by region use the county of service provider to identify WCCC subsidy regions. The percent of FY 2008 figures show the monthly caseload divided by the region's average caseload in State fiscal year 2008. The index is useful for viewing changes between periods by region. The two Klickitat County CSOs that changed DSHS regions remain in WCCC subsidy region 6 in this analysis.

Source: WCCC cases from DEL monthly extract.

Count 3c: WCCC Children by Age



Goal

Provide subsidized child care to TANF and low-income adults so they are able to work and move toward self-sufficiency.

Target

No target is set for counts by age of child.

Comments

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) pays different vendor rates for children of different ages. Knowledge of child age is also important to policymakers since some policies affect only certain age groups. Vendor rates differ for preschool children and school age children and change when the child enters school. That means that some five-year olds included in the preschool category above may have entered school and would be served at school age rates.

The number of children per WCCC household has a seasonal pattern -- averaging 1.75 during the summer. Caseloads averaged 1.71 per month during the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years and 1.70 per month during 2013-14 and 2014-15. The average number of children served per household was 1.73 in FY 2012; 1.72 in FY 2013; and 1.71 in FYs 2014 and 2015.

The number of children served in October 2015 was similar to the number served in October 2014. The number of 5-year olds declined by 7%. This reduction may reflect expansion of full-day kindergarten. The number of 6 and 7-year olds also declined. This change may be related to the small number of births during the early years of the great recession 5 to 7 years ago. Declines were offset by increases in the number of 1 and 2-year olds and the number of children ages 8 to 12.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3c: WCCC Children by Age

Data Table

Month	Infants Lt 1 Year	Toddlers 1 to 2.5 Yrs	Preschool 2.5 to 5 Yrs	School Age 6-12 Yrs	WCCC Over 12 13-19 Yrs	Unknown Age	Total Children
Mar-13	2,457	6,925	19,742	15,329	17	15	44,485
Apr-13	2,654	7,242	20,474	16,143	32	25	46,570
May-13	2,709	7,411	20,862	16,300	20	11	47,313
Jun-13	2,602	7,402	20,768	17,801	19	10	48,602
Jul-13	2,493	7,145	20,047	17,461	23	11	47,180
Aug-13	2,507	7,264	20,018	17,739	22	11	47,561
Sep-13	2,787	7,558	20,025	16,224	20	11	46,625
Oct-13	2,865	7,652	20,246	16,357	22	17	47,159
Nov-13	2,713	7,542	19,764	16,130	23	17	46,189
Dec-13	2,537	7,287	19,297	15,922	22	16	45,081
Jan-14	2,572	7,358	19,710	16,188	22	17	45,867
Feb-14	2,544	7,289	19,794	16,118	22	19	45,786
Mar-14	2,611	7,419	20,256	16,483	23	18	46,810
Apr-14	2,730	7,667	20,799	17,120	21	17	48,354
May-14	2,776	7,827	21,252	17,286	24	14	49,179
Jun-14	2,793	7,816	21,482	19,285	25	16	51,417
Jul-14	2,712	7,736	20,857	19,193	26	16	50,540
Aug-14	2,675	7,661	20,497	19,179	27	13	50,052
Sep-14	3,042	8,195	20,606	17,427	28	19	49,317
Oct-14	3,113	8,474	20,868	17,586	30	16	50,087
Nov-14	2,951	8,291	20,475	17,451	32	8	49,208
Dec-14	2,765	8,062	20,135	17,403	32	8	48,405
Jan-15	2,787	8,110	20,300	17,460	31	11	48,699
Feb-15	2,728	8,026	20,384	17,448	30	13	48,629
Mar-15	2,816	8,197	20,766	17,798	32	15	49,624
Apr-15	2,891	8,250	21,156	18,356	32	16	50,701
May-15	2,855	8,158	21,238	18,137	34	13	50,435
Jun-15	2,909	8,156	21,594	20,335	36	16	53,046
Jul-15	2,779	7,924	20,804	19,407	37	15	50,966
Aug-15	2,707	7,874	20,537	19,506	36	14	50,674
Sep-15	3,000	8,385	20,838	18,391	39	13	50,666
Oct-15	3,096	8,521	20,608	17,806	35	12	50,078

October 2015, compared with October 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

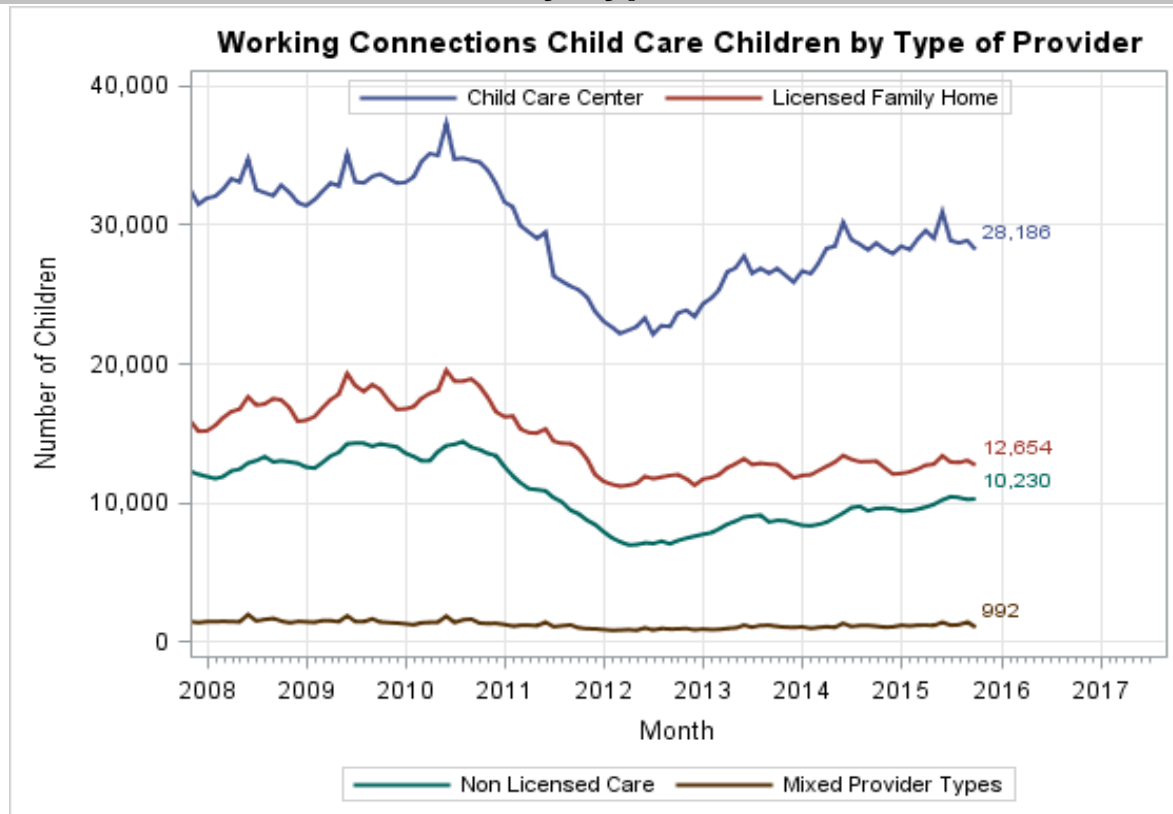
% Change	-1%	1%	-1%	1%	17%	-25%	0%
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Definition of Measure

The number of WCCC cases by age is measured by comparing children's birthdates with month of service as reported to DEL. Some birthdates produce ages below zero or above 19 and are reported in the "Unknown Age" category. Children age 13 to 19 can be served only under exceptional circumstances.

Source: WCCC cases from DEL monthly extract.

Count 3d: WCCC Children by Type of Provider



Goal

Provide subsidized child care to TANF and low-income parents so they are able to work and move toward self-sufficiency.

Target

No target is set for counts by type of provider. However, see pages 64-66 for Barometer measures related to type of provider for TANF-related households.

Comments

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) uses three different provider types. Child care centers are licensed entities that provide child care and early learning services. Family homes are licensed family day care providers that provide child care and early learning services for not more than 12 children. License-exempt providers also operate out of a home, but are exempt from licensing. They are often family, friends, and neighbors of children receiving care and are also referred to as FFN providers. The sum of children served by child care centers, family homes, and license-exempt providers is greater than the total number of children because some children are served in more than one setting during the same month. The mixed category counts those served by more than one type of provider. The number of children served was similar in October 2014 and October 2015. Growth occurred at license-exempt providers (7%) but was offset by declines at child care centers (2%) and licensed family homes (2%). Centers are losing infants, 5 to 7-year olds, and 11-year olds. Licensed family homes are losing 2 to 7-year olds, 9-year olds, and 12-year olds. License-exempt providers are losing 5-year olds, possibly to full-day kindergarten, but no other age groups. Most of their growth is seen in 2-year olds, 4-year olds, 8 to 9-year olds, and 11-year olds.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 3d: WCCC Children by Type of Provider

Month	Child Care Center	Licensed Family Home	License-Exempt	Mixed Types	Total Children
Mar-13	25,282	11,974	8,060	831	44,485
Apr-13	26,590	12,477	8,410	907	46,570
May-13	26,861	12,754	8,626	929	47,313
Jun-13	27,707	13,118	8,915	1,138	48,602
Jul-13	26,473	12,696	8,995	984	47,180
Aug-13	26,827	12,792	9,062	1,120	47,561
Sep-13	26,468	12,722	8,561	1,126	46,625
Oct-13	26,827	12,689	8,680	1,037	47,159
Nov-13	26,318	12,213	8,654	996	46,189
Dec-13	25,827	11,741	8,480	967	45,081
Jan-14	26,641	11,918	8,324	1,017	45,867
Feb-14	26,451	11,950	8,286	903	45,786
Mar-14	27,158	12,245	8,384	978	46,810
Apr-14	28,268	12,563	8,541	1,019	48,354
May-14	28,406	12,866	8,873	966	49,179
Jun-14	30,132	13,348	9,207	1,271	51,417
Jul-14	28,902	13,071	9,600	1,033	50,540
Aug-14	28,564	12,906	9,688	1,106	50,052
Sep-14	28,150	12,924	9,360	1,118	49,317
Oct-14	28,651	12,952	9,536	1,052	50,087
Nov-14	28,182	12,458	9,557	991	49,208
Dec-14	27,878	12,007	9,526	1,008	48,405
Jan-15	28,425	12,056	9,347	1,129	48,699
Feb-15	28,168	12,175	9,366	1,081	48,629
Mar-15	28,907	12,366	9,482	1,134	49,624
Apr-15	29,546	12,657	9,634	1,138	50,701
May-15	28,988	12,732	9,822	1,108	50,435
Jun-15	30,898	13,332	10,154	1,340	53,046
Jul-15	28,832	12,890	10,380	1,136	50,966
Aug-15	28,668	12,844	10,328	1,167	50,674
Sep-15	28,831	12,999	10,189	1,354	50,666
Oct-15	28,186	12,654	10,230	992	50,078

October 2015, compared with October 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

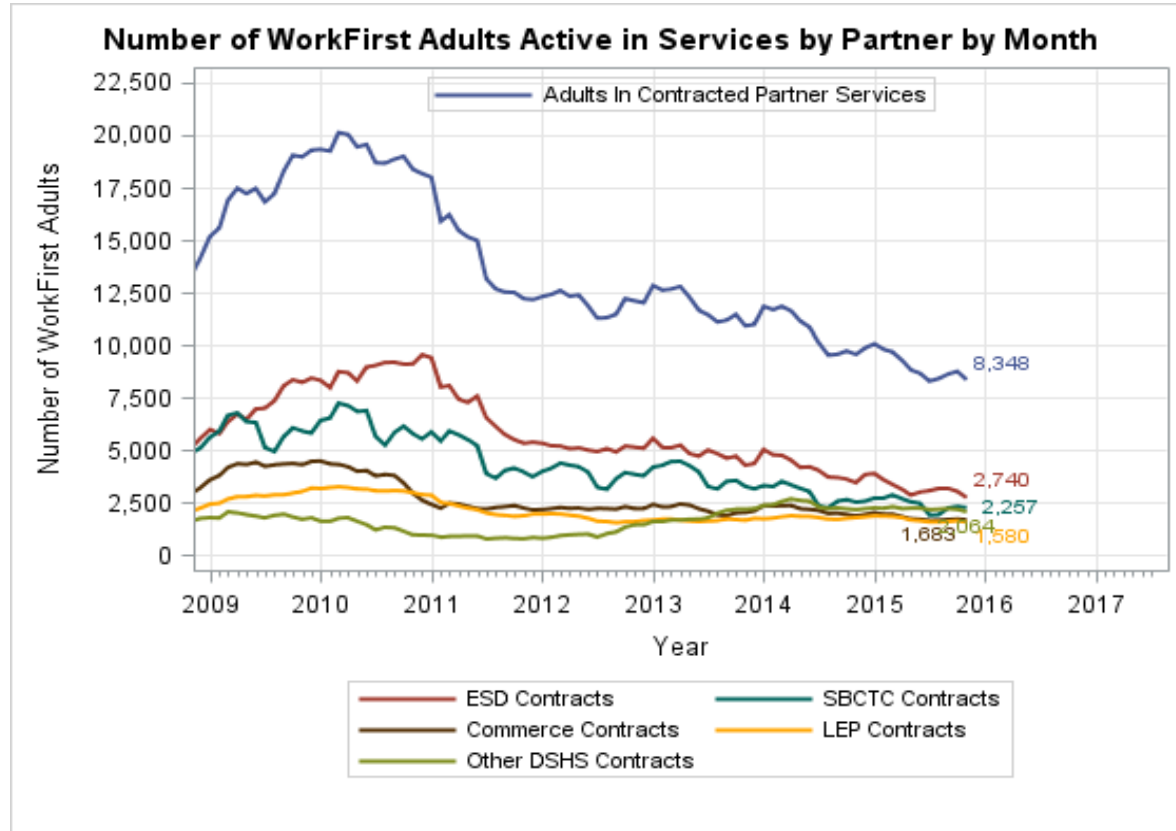
% Change	-2%	-2%	7%	-6%	0%
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Definition of Measure

Counts of WCCC children by type of provider are based on provider information in the Social Service Payment System combined with DEL licensing data. Some children may be served by more than one type of provider during the same month. The mixed category includes children recorded as having been served under more than one type of provider. Such children are also included in the counts for each type of provider that served them.

Source: WCCC cases from DEL monthly extract.

Count 5a: Enrollment by Partner Agency



Information Shown

WorkFirst adults receive services provided by partner agencies. Profiles of specific services are shown in the tables that follow. Some services are provided by several partners, so profiles by service type do not always provide a clear picture of the number of adults served by each partner. This indicator provides an unduplicated count of adults served in five types of partner services. The unduplicated count of adults served by any of the partners is lower than the sum of the partner counts.

Trends

The number and percent of adults receiving partner services reached a peak in March 2010 and then declined as budget cuts and reduced participation requirements began to take effect. Forty-one percent of adults were served by partners during March-April 2010 -- 35% were served between February and June 2011, and only 30% during the twelve months of ESSB 5921. The percent served returned to 38% in March 2014 and reached 42% in November 2015. The number of adults served by partners in November 2015 was 13% lower than in November 2014, compared with a 19% decline in the number of WorkFirst adults.

The number of adults using ESD Job Search decreased by 21% and number served SBCTC Colleges decreased by 10% between November 2014 and November 2015. The number of adults using Commerce programs decreased by 10% and the number served by Limited English Program contractors decreased by 12% over that time period. Enrollments should flatten out beginning in July 2015 due to the end of caseload declines since that month. Some of the DSHS Contracts involve projects to assist homeless recipients. DSHS has also begun an Evidence-based Supported Employment pilot for WorkFirst adults with mental health needs, which shows up in this count. Commerce counts shown here are higher than shown on pages 39-40 because they include adults who have not yet started approved work assignments.

[Return to Contents](#)

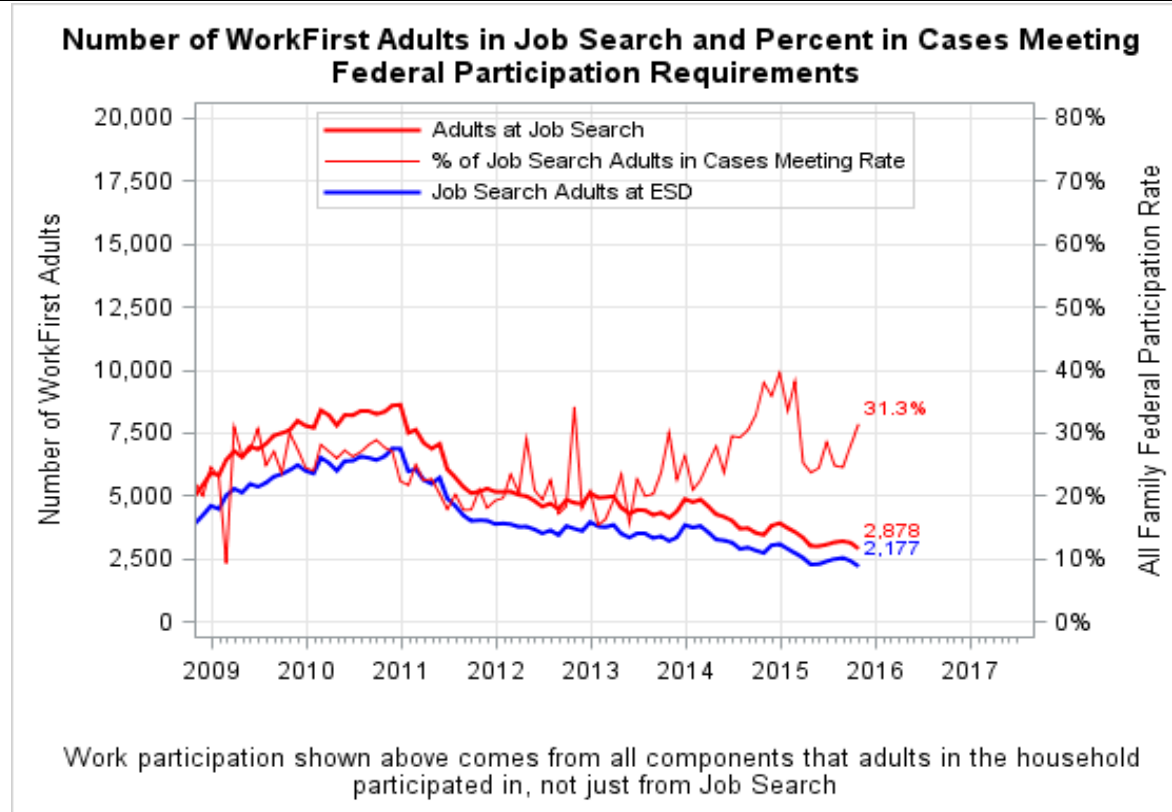
Count 5a: Enrollment by Partner Agency

Data Table	Employment Security	SBCTC Colleges	Commerce Department	Limited English Contracts	Other DSHS Contracts	Total (No Dups)	Percent of Adults
Month							
Jun-13	4,711	3,962	2,202	1,598	1,712	11,657	34%
Jul-13	5,001	3,262	2,092	1,623	1,778	11,443	34%
Aug-13	4,825	3,155	1,918	1,641	1,996	11,103	34%
Sep-13	4,611	3,520	1,880	1,727	2,134	11,186	34%
Oct-13	4,717	3,557	2,017	1,691	2,186	11,457	36%
Nov-13	4,277	3,270	2,029	1,661	2,191	10,918	35%
Dec-13	4,365	3,153	2,106	1,753	2,212	10,987	36%
Jan-14	5,030	3,316	2,369	1,734	2,371	11,841	38%
Feb-14	4,764	3,261	2,347	1,769	2,396	11,682	37%
Mar-14	4,759	3,518	2,351	1,827	2,551	11,846	38%
Apr-14	4,525	3,342	2,370	1,884	2,680	11,633	38%
May-14	4,174	3,181	2,209	1,850	2,603	11,146	38%
Jun-14	4,206	3,025	2,179	1,846	2,568	10,859	38%
Jul-14	4,033	2,348	2,133	1,789	2,284	10,109	37%
Aug-14	3,719	2,257	1,988	1,722	2,213	9,520	36%
Sep-14	3,698	2,571	2,001	1,709	2,250	9,562	37%
Oct-14	3,618	2,648	1,940	1,756	2,206	9,716	38%
Nov-14	3,448	2,521	1,860	1,792	2,164	9,551	39%
Dec-14	3,834	2,572	1,940	1,825	2,218	9,860	40%
Jan-15	3,885	2,717	2,023	1,872	2,255	10,059	43%
Feb-15	3,574	2,713	1,944	1,852	2,223	9,788	43%
Mar-15	3,373	2,867	1,948	1,842	2,307	9,677	43%
Apr-15	3,143	2,690	1,836	1,791	2,216	9,285	43%
May-15	2,861	2,537	1,725	1,671	2,241	8,822	42%
Jun-15	3,005	2,465	1,701	1,632	2,241	8,650	42%
Jul-15	3,072	1,906	1,653	1,577	2,165	8,285	41%
Aug-15	3,173	1,925	1,665	1,580	2,187	8,409	41%
Sep-15	3,177	2,254	1,693	1,597	2,212	8,618	42%
Oct-15	3,038	2,325	1,713	1,634	2,183	8,748	43%
Nov-15	2,740	2,257	1,683	1,580	2,064	8,348	42%

November 2015 compared to November 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-21%	-10%	-10%	-12%	-5%	-13%	-19%

Counts in this table are based on contractor codes associated with referrals and services. They include enrollment in direct services, such as Job Search, Vocational Education, or GED Preparation and also include referrals to services such as Referral to Community Technical College (RA), Job Search (RI), or Limited English Pathway (LP) as long as the referrals are associated with a specific partner contract. Most Employment Security services are provided without contractor codes. RI, JS and OT services have been counted as Employment Security services when they occur without a contractor code. Other DSHS Contracts include contracts made directly between DSHS and vendors, including colleges, transit agencies, non-profits, private-for-profit case management firms, and ESD for specialized services such as barrier removal, rapid rehousing, and support services. To be counted in this table, adults must have an open TANF case and have Jas_Actv and Comp_Dtl records open during the month.

Count 5b: Use of Job Search



Components Shown

Job Search is one of the primary WorkFirst activities contributing to federal participation. Most job search (77% in FY 2013 and 78% in FYs 2014 and 2015) is provided by the Employment Security Department (ESD). The rest is provided by other partners, most of them programs for limited English speakers. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) limited the amount of time that Job Search can count toward federal participation rates. For needy states, including Washington, this limit is 12 weeks in a 12-month period. The percent of all WorkFirst adults enrolled in Job Search activities is shown on the next page.

Trends

Job Search enrollments in November 2015 were 16% lower than in November 2014. The percent of WorkFirst adults in job search was 14.4% in November 2015 -- up from suspension-era levels of 12% but below the pre-suspension levels of 16% to 17%. ESD Job Search counts exclude roughly 200 enrollees per month who are not TANF recipients but are seeking to return to TANF after non-compliance sanctions. Department of Commerce contractors began using the JS component in support of their paid work preparation programs in July 2011. Commerce use of the JS component is not included here.

Refer Backs

Adults in the Refer Back (RB) component are shown in the last columns of the table. The count of adults referred back from job search in November 2015 was 6% lower than in November 2014. The RB component returns ESD job search adults to the DSHS case manager, and generally indicates participation in job search activities without finding a job.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5b: Use of Job Search

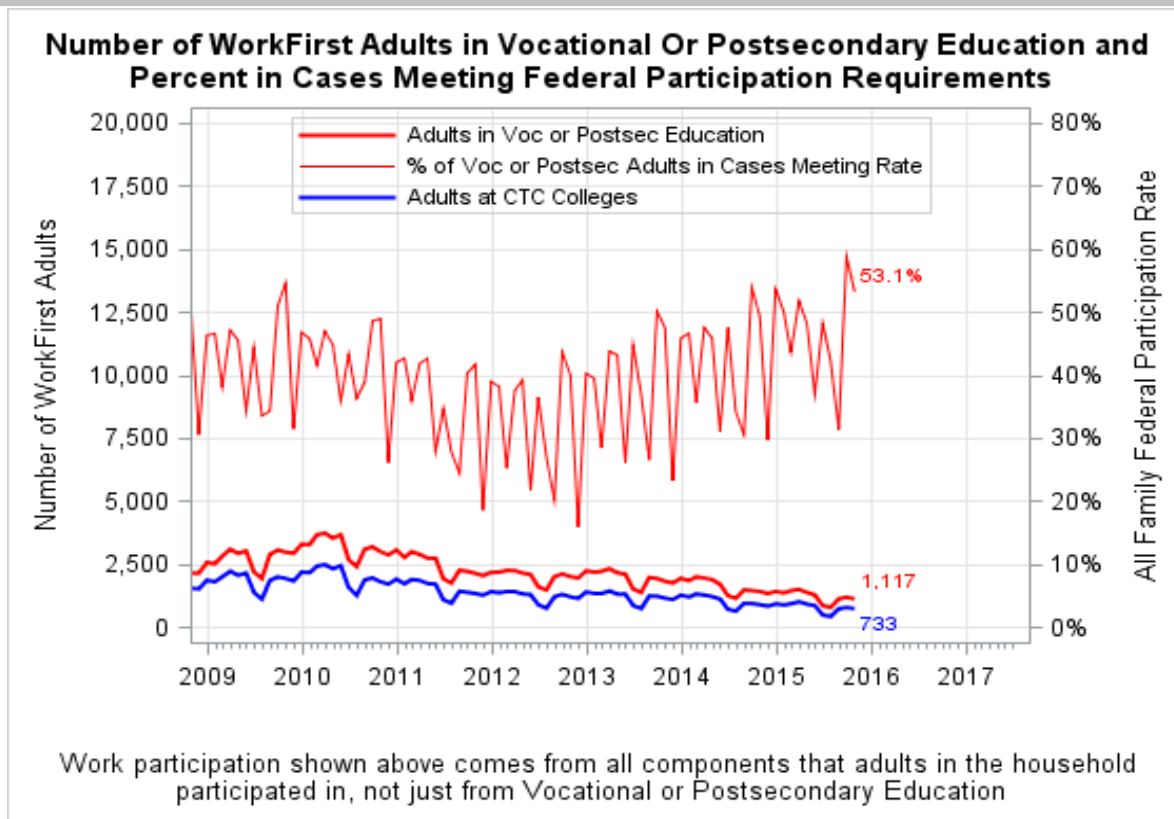
Data Table	Number of Adults			Percent of Adults		Number in	Percent in
	Job Search	ESD	LEP	In Job	JS Meeting	ESD Refer	ESD Refer
Month	Search (JS)	Job Search	Job Search	Search	AF WPR	Back (RB)	Back (RB)
Jul-13	4,419	3,486	920	13.3%	22.5%	1,030	3.1%
Aug-13	4,405	3,484	910	13.4%	19.9%	1,001	3.0%
Sep-13	4,215	3,298	908	13.0%	20.2%	944	2.9%
Oct-13	4,315	3,375	936	13.5%	23.6%	972	3.0%
Nov-13	4,108	3,186	916	13.3%	30.0%	737	2.4%
Dec-13	4,366	3,332	1,024	14.3%	22.5%	860	2.8%
Jan-14	4,851	3,816	1,025	15.4%	26.2%	853	2.7%
Feb-14	4,726	3,720	997	15.1%	20.9%	734	2.3%
Mar-14	4,835	3,787	1,038	15.7%	22.4%	766	2.5%
Apr-14	4,558	3,536	1,014	15.0%	25.2%	855	2.8%
May-14	4,247	3,247	989	14.3%	27.8%	710	2.4%
Jun-14	4,145	3,208	926	14.6%	23.6%	697	2.5%
Jul-14	4,000	3,127	868	14.6%	29.4%	725	2.6%
Aug-14	3,673	2,870	791	13.8%	29.2%	634	2.4%
Sep-14	3,697	2,930	757	14.3%	30.4%	647	2.5%
Oct-14	3,508	2,807	692	13.8%	32.7%	626	2.5%
Nov-14	3,429	2,713	706	13.9%	37.9%	538	2.2%
Dec-14	3,799	3,016	774	15.6%	35.8%	773	3.2%
Jan-15	3,891	3,065	818	16.5%	39.4%	644	2.7%
Feb-15	3,702	2,876	821	16.3%	33.4%	675	3.0%
Mar-15	3,545	2,706	830	15.9%	38.0%	641	2.9%
Apr-15	3,323	2,526	790	15.4%	25.1%	581	2.7%
May-15	2,983	2,254	726	14.3%	23.6%	467	2.2%
Jun-15	2,981	2,272	701	14.6%	24.3%	543	2.7%
Jul-15	3,046	2,385	658	14.9%	28.4%	535	2.6%
Aug-15	3,139	2,469	665	15.4%	24.7%	577	2.8%
Sep-15	3,182	2,516	660	15.5%	24.4%	660	3.2%
Oct-15	3,118	2,398	713	15.2%	27.8%	617	3.0%
Nov-15	2,878	2,177	694	14.4%	31.3%	508	2.5%

November 2015 compared to November 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)							WorkFirst
							Adults
% Change	-16%	-20%	-2%			-6%	-19%

The percent of Job Search participants meeting federal participation requirements rose from less than 18% during the summer of 2008 to a high of 39% in January 2015. Participation in Job Search counts toward federal participation rates for only 12 weeks in every 12-month period. Rates shown through March 2015 include the full 12 week participation definition. Rates for April to November 2015 are lower because they count only six weeks in every 12-month period. This limit will be increased once DHHS certifies that Washington is eligible for the longer limit. The average work participation rate for the past 12 months was 30% -- 29% for ESD Job Search and 36% for LEP Job Search. Participation rates for Job Search enrollees include contributions from paid work and enrollment in other components. LEP programs provide activities in addition to Job Search that boost LEP program work participation rates.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, and JAS_Actual table, and monthly DSHS Work Participation Rate files.

Count 5c: Use of Vocational and Postsecondary Education



Components Shown

Vocational and postsecondary education are provided by Washington's Community and Technical College (CTC) system, private career schools, and four-year colleges. CTC colleges provided 64% of these activities in FY 2015, up from 60% in FY 2013. Vocational education activities can count toward federal participation for up to 12 months in an adult's lifetime. The chart shows the number of adults enrolled in these activities on the left scale and the percent who met federal participation requirements on the right. Enrollment counts by program and the percent of all WorkFirst adults enrolled in one of these activities are shown in the table on the next page. Under federal rules, no more than 30% of a state's work participation rate can result from vocational education activities. The codes included in this chart are VE (vocational education), PE (customized training), HW (high wage high demand training), DC (degree completion), and VU (unapproved vocational education). VU is allowed by DSHS but is "unapproved" because it does not count towards federal work participation rates.

Trends

Enrollment of WorkFirst adults in vocational and postsecondary dropped from 6.5% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2010 to 6.0% in FY 2011 and then to 5.2% in FY 2012 -- the ESSB 5921 suspension year. After suspensions were over, enrollment rose to 5.5% (FY 2013), 5.8% (FY 2014), and 5.7% (FY 2015). The number of WorkFirst adults enrolled in vocational and postsecondary components in November 2015 was 21% lower than in November 2014, compared with a 19% decline in the number of WorkFirst adults. Some 5.6% of WorkFirst adults were enrolled in vocational or postsecondary components in November 2015, down from the 5.7% enrolled in November 2014.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5c: Use of Vocational and Postsecondary Education

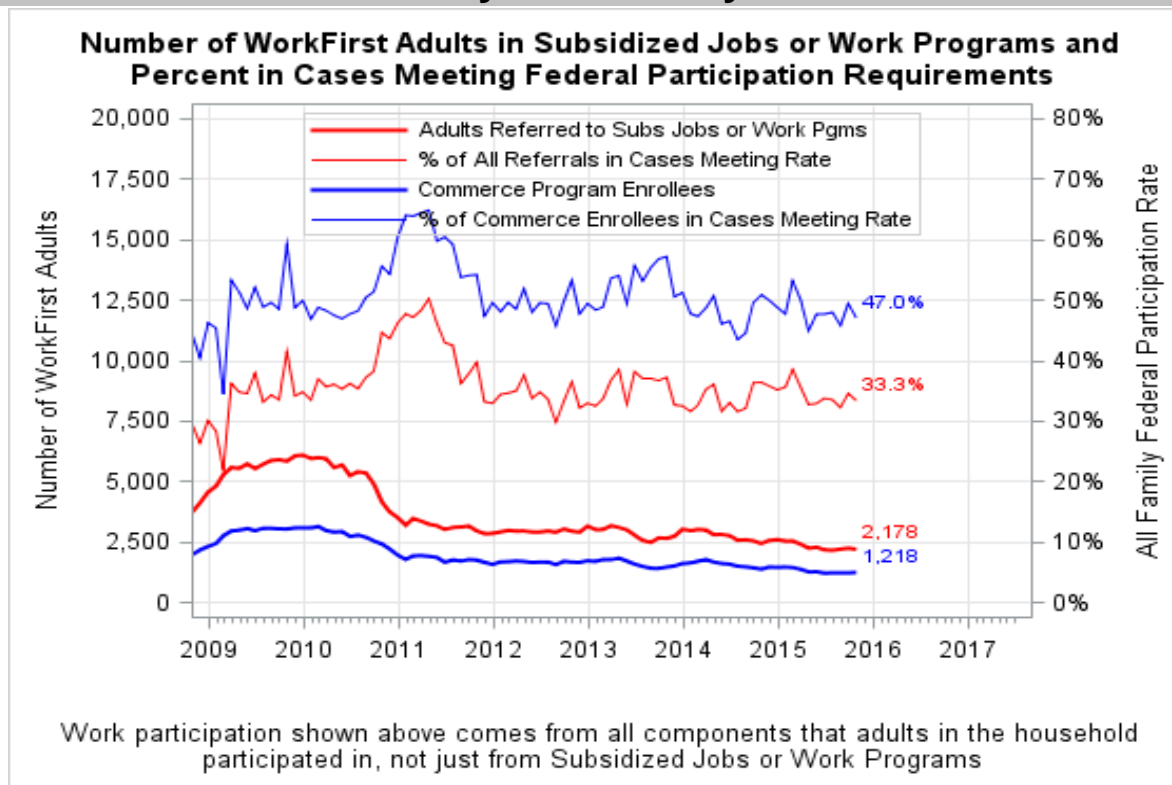
Month	Number of Adults			Voc and Postsecondary		All Schools	Percent Meeting AF WPR
	Vocational plus I-Best	Other Voc PE, HW, DC	Unapproved Voc (VU)	SBCTC (No Dups)	All Schools (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults	
Jun-13	1,696	364	55	1,310	2,100	6.2%	26.1%
Jul-13	1,196	285	36	854	1,506	4.5%	44.6%
Aug-13	1,082	260	37	732	1,374	4.2%	36.9%
Sep-13	1,595	333	54	1,232	1,966	6.1%	26.5%
Oct-13	1,555	323	55	1,227	1,924	6.0%	50.1%
Nov-13	1,473	292	53	1,141	1,811	5.8%	47.4%
Dec-13	1,432	268	49	1,093	1,745	5.7%	23.2%
Jan-14	1,617	290	45	1,265	1,934	6.1%	45.8%
Feb-14	1,516	280	48	1,191	1,834	5.9%	46.6%
Mar-14	1,649	307	48	1,312	1,991	6.5%	35.6%
Apr-14	1,585	315	51	1,271	1,942	6.4%	47.5%
May-14	1,507	333	41	1,208	1,876	6.3%	45.8%
Jun-14	1,390	265	40	1,111	1,693	6.0%	31.0%
Jul-14	1,016	208	27	706	1,243	4.5%	47.5%
Aug-14	926	186	28	630	1,135	4.3%	34.1%
Sep-14	1,226	227	30	938	1,470	5.7%	30.5%
Oct-14	1,186	237	29	934	1,446	5.7%	53.9%
Nov-14	1,157	225	36	888	1,411	5.7%	49.3%
Dec-14	1,097	211	33	826	1,330	5.5%	29.6%
Jan-15	1,173	223	25	922	1,411	6.0%	53.6%
Feb-15	1,123	213	24	875	1,356	6.0%	50.0%
Mar-15	1,188	246	26	927	1,443	6.5%	43.6%
Apr-15	1,226	250	24	1,002	1,492	6.9%	51.7%
May-15	1,123	230	24	907	1,375	6.6%	48.2%
Jun-15	1,056	207	24	851	1,276	6.2%	36.9%
Jul-15	660	168	23	482	846	4.1%	48.2%
Aug-15	614	149	19	415	777	3.8%	42.2%
Sep-15	923	181	27	729	1,122	5.5%	31.3%
Oct-15	952	210	25	775	1,181	5.8%	58.8%
Nov-15	887	208	27	733	1,117	5.6%	53.1%

November 2015 compared to November 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)						WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-23%	-8%	-25%	-17%	-21%	-19%

Participation rates vary, with high rates during months in the middle of academic quarters and lower rates when quarters begin and end. Federal participation for the most recent two months (October-November 2015) was 56% -- higher than the 52% for October-November 2014. The average work participation rate for the most recent 12 months was 46% -- 47% for vocational and postsecondary education provided by CTC colleges and 44% for other colleges.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, JAS_Actual table, and monthly DSHS Work Participation Rate files.

Count 5d: Use of Paid and Unpaid Work Programs and Voluntary Community Service



Components Shown

Community Jobs and Job Connection are subsidized jobs (paid work preparation activities) provided by Department of Commerce contractors. Commerce contractors also provide Career Development, an unpaid work preparation activity supporting an educational program. Prior to 2011 and starting again in October 2013, Commerce contractors also provided Community Works -- another unpaid work activity. (Community Works was coded as CW prior to 2011, and is now coded WC.) The chart shows enrollment in these activities by month on the left scale and the percent of participants who met federal work participation requirements on the right. The red line shows adults referred for all paid or unpaid work preparation activities whether adults were working in an assignment or not. The red line includes activities provided by ESD, LEP programs, and other non-Commerce partners. The blue line and the Commerce data in the table on page 40 show adults enrolled in approved work assignments.

Trends

Active enrollment in Commerce components rose from around 3% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2007 to a peak of 6% in FY 2010 and dropped back to 5% in FY 2011 when Community Works ended. Enrollments returned to the peak levels at or near 6% in December 2014. The count of adults working in Commerce program worksites in November 2015 was 10% lower than in November 2014. These counts differ from Commerce contract referral volumes shown on pages 33-34 because counts on this page include only adults who have begun to work at worksites. Federal participation over the past 12 months was 48% among workers enrolled in approved work sites -- 65% for paid work programs (Community Jobs and Job Connection) and 18% for the unpaid work programs. The difference probably lies in work schedules for paid vs. unpaid programs.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5d: Use of Paid and Unpaid Work Programs and Voluntary Community Service

Month	Adults Actively Enrolled in Commerce Programs			Commerce Program Enrollees			Voluntary Community Service (VS)
	Community Jobs (CJ)	(JC) Job Connection	Unpaid (XS WC, WE)	Adults w/ Starts (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults	Percent Meeting AF WPR	
May-13	1,008	685	130	1,815	5.2%	53.9%	23
Jun-13	926	660	117	1,691	5.0%	49.3%	18
Jul-13	847	604	116	1,564	4.7%	55.6%	21
Aug-13	829	532	114	1,468	4.5%	53.0%	20
Sep-13	814	472	115	1,397	4.3%	55.3%	28
Oct-13	806	460	133	1,391	4.4%	56.7%	39
Nov-13	787	429	230	1,443	4.7%	57.1%	38
Dec-13	780	393	332	1,490	4.9%	50.5%	47
Jan-14	798	398	411	1,591	5.1%	51.1%	39
Feb-14	782	392	457	1,615	5.2%	47.6%	35
Mar-14	793	407	498	1,687	5.5%	47.2%	40
Apr-14	840	422	513	1,753	5.8%	48.6%	37
May-14	797	385	484	1,652	5.6%	50.6%	34
Jun-14	768	356	478	1,586	5.6%	46.0%	31
Jul-14	751	309	514	1,566	5.7%	46.4%	23
Aug-14	703	269	522	1,478	5.6%	43.4%	26
Sep-14	667	271	524	1,450	5.6%	44.5%	41
Oct-14	686	268	483	1,417	5.6%	49.5%	46
Nov-14	651	251	466	1,357	5.5%	50.8%	48
Dec-14	694	240	528	1,447	5.9%	49.9%	41
Jan-15	676	224	552	1,439	6.1%	48.7%	36
Feb-15	684	243	536	1,447	6.4%	47.6%	46
Mar-15	683	244	528	1,430	6.4%	53.1%	47
Apr-15	658	244	469	1,349	6.2%	49.9%	47
May-15	603	232	425	1,243	5.9%	44.8%	36
Jun-15	615	220	439	1,251	6.1%	47.6%	33
Jul-15	566	201	440	1,196	5.9%	47.6%	20
Aug-15	543	188	487	1,204	5.9%	47.9%	25
Sep-15	556	190	486	1,207	5.9%	45.7%	31
Oct-15	584	209	437	1,207	5.9%	49.3%	35
Nov-15	613	183	440	1,218	6.1%	47.0%	40

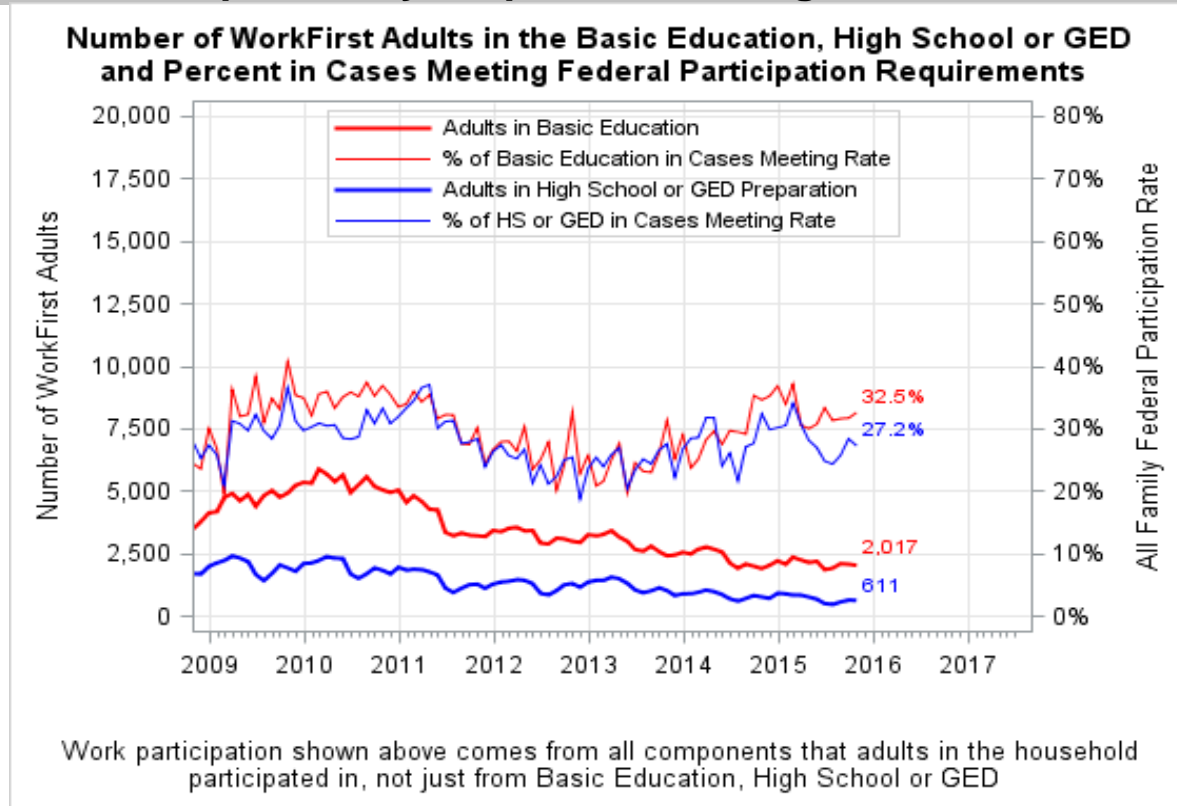
November 2015, compared to November 2014 (no adjustments)

% Change	-6%	-27%	-6%	-10%	WorkFirst Adults -19%	-17%
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Community Jobs are designed for adults who need help to overcome barriers to employment. Job Connection is a shorter program for adults with fewer barriers. The Career Development and Community Works programs are counted in the Unpaid (XS,WC,WE) column, which also includes CW. Voluntary Community Service (VS) is used by adults assisting with their children's early childhood education and is not a Commerce activity. Most work experience not provided by Department of Commerce contractors is provided by Limited English Program (LEP) contractors.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, JAS_Actual table, and monthly DSHS Work Participation Rate files.

Count 5e: Use of Adult Basic Education, High School Equivalency Preparation, or High School



Components Shown

Job Skills Enhancement Training (JT) and Life Skills Training (LS) are provided by Community and Technical Colleges (CTC), Department of Commerce contractors, and Limited English Program (LEP) contractors. LEP contractors also provide a small amount of basic education under the BE code. All three components are classified as basic education (though some basic education is also provided in VE through the I-Best program). The high school equivalency (GE) and high school (HS) components are used to track participation in high school equivalency preparation or high school attendance. Enrollment in these activities must be stacked with core activities such as community jobs or job search to count toward federal work participation.

Trends

Enrollment in basic education has varied over time, from less than 4% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2007 to almost 11% in FY 2010 and 10% in FY 2011. Enrollment dropped to 8% of adults in FYs 2012 through 2014 and increased to 9% in FY 2015. Enrollment in HS or equivalency activities dropped from over 5% of WorkFirst adults in FY 2007 to 4% in FY 2010 and 3% in FYs 2012 through 2015. Seven percent more WorkFirst adults were enrolled in basic education in November 2015 than in November 2014 due to a 79% increase in life skills training. Life skills training is offered in community colleges, but is also a component in Commerce programs and in Getting Ahead workshops. The number of adults in HS or equivalency programs was 19% lower in November 2015 than in November 2014. Ten percent of WorkFirst adults were enrolled in basic education in November 2015. Three percent were enrolled in HS or equivalency activities.

The percent of basic education enrollees meeting federal participation requirements has ranged from 19% to 40%, averaging 33% in FY 2015. Federal work participation rates were 35% in October-November 2014 and 32% in October-November 2015. Federal participation among HS or equivalency enrollees was 24% in October-November 2014 and 25% in October-November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5e: Use of Adult Basic Education, High School Equivalency Preparation, or High School

Data Table

Month	Number of Adults in Job Skills Enhancement		Life Skills Training (LS)	Total in Basic Ed (JT, LS, BE)	Percent of Adults in Basic Ed (JT, LS, BE)	Total in High School or Equiv Prep (GE, HS)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
	CTC (JT)	Total (JT)					
May-13	1,396	2,599	716	3,144	9.1%	1,476	4.3%
Jun-13	1,374	2,491	668	2,973	8.8%	1,301	3.8%
Jul-13	1,188	2,224	574	2,648	8.0%	1,030	3.1%
Aug-13	1,047	2,001	753	2,578	7.8%	919	2.8%
Sep-13	1,227	2,182	806	2,785	8.6%	995	3.1%
Oct-13	1,173	2,135	540	2,564	8.0%	1,117	3.5%
Nov-13	1,079	2,011	487	2,397	7.7%	1,003	3.2%
Dec-13	977	1,940	587	2,429	7.9%	808	2.6%
Jan-14	1,121	2,156	443	2,537	8.1%	879	2.8%
Feb-14	1,086	2,073	428	2,467	7.9%	881	2.8%
Mar-14	1,144	2,146	565	2,660	8.6%	940	3.0%
Apr-14	1,080	2,093	681	2,746	9.0%	1,027	3.4%
May-14	992	1,991	685	2,656	9.0%	960	3.2%
Jun-14	980	1,959	623	2,545	9.0%	849	3.0%
Jul-14	851	1,719	408	2,104	7.7%	673	2.5%
Aug-14	725	1,490	442	1,894	7.1%	586	2.2%
Sep-14	839	1,633	490	2,069	8.0%	694	2.7%
Oct-14	874	1,630	380	1,977	7.8%	809	3.2%
Nov-14	791	1,571	346	1,888	7.6%	752	3.0%
Dec-14	747	1,598	453	2,018	8.3%	694	2.8%
Jan-15	888	1,794	458	2,199	9.3%	904	3.8%
Feb-15	862	1,715	391	2,056	9.0%	876	3.8%
Mar-15	909	1,757	663	2,344	10.5%	829	3.7%
Apr-15	910	1,676	624	2,226	10.3%	823	3.8%
May-15	863	1,564	638	2,129	10.2%	748	3.6%
Jun-15	929	1,603	672	2,175	10.6%	664	3.2%
Jul-15	738	1,353	563	1,840	9.0%	486	2.4%
Aug-15	678	1,253	766	1,901	9.3%	451	2.2%
Sep-15	784	1,399	828	2,084	10.1%	554	2.7%
Oct-15	818	1,508	621	2,058	10.0%	626	3.1%
Nov-15	773	1,460	621	2,017	10.1%	611	3.1%

November 2015 compared to November 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

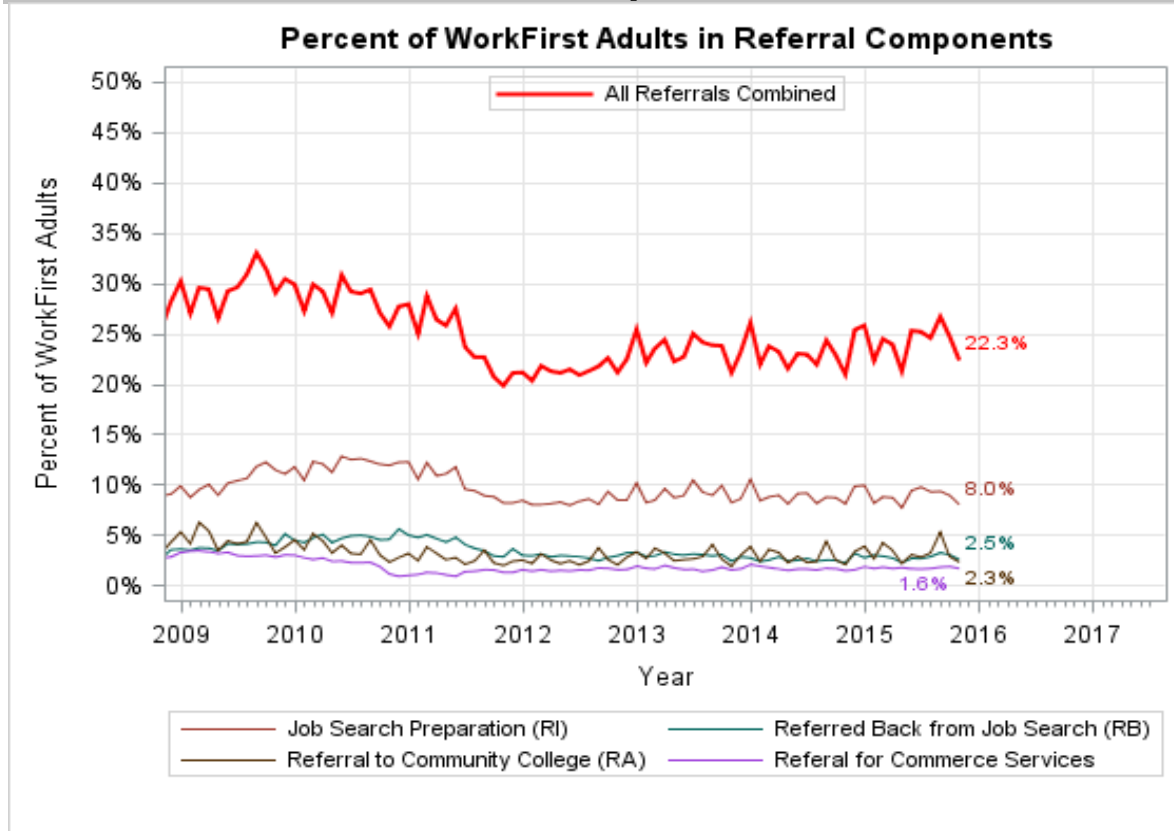
WorkFirst
Adults

% Change	-2%	-7%	79%	7%	-19%	-19%
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The basic education and the high school or equivalency groups are not mutually exclusive. The high school component is often used for younger adults. Job Skills Enhancement Training (JT) and Life Skills Training (LS) are also described as skill enhancement components. Since most of the adults using "basic education" components and "skill enhancement" components are the same people, skill enhancement components are not shown separately.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, JAS_Actual table, and monthly DSHS Work Participation Rate files.

Count 5f: Use of Referral Components



Components Shown

The components shown in this chart track open referrals for evaluations or services necessary to remove barriers or to prepare for full-time participation. The Commerce Services line shows those adults referred to Commerce contractors who are not yet working in work assignments. The line showing "All Referrals Combined" is unduplicated. Open referrals are counted during the months including and between the start date and end date of the referral component.

Trends

The number of WorkFirst adults in referral status in November 2015 was 13% lower than in November 2014. Open referrals to Commerce services (adults sent to but not yet enrolled in work activities) decreased by 6% between November 2014 and November 2015. Referral to ESD job search decreased by 20% but referrals back from ESD job search decreased by only 6% over the same period. Referrals to prepare for a Community College program of study decreased by 10% over the same period.

The number of adults in referral status dropped after June 2011 with the implementation of ESSB 5921 suspensions of work requirements. Increases were expected as adults were reengaged. The number in referral status in January 2013 was the highest since July 2011, the first month of the suspension period. By June 2013, work was largely completed on those referrals.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5f: Use of Referral Components

Data Table

Month	Job Search Prep (RI)	Referred Back from Job Search (RB)	Referral to CTC (RA)	Referral to Commerce Services	Referral to Tribal Svcs (RT)	Referral to Other (RO)	Total (No Dups)
May-13	3,004	1,065	835	592	16	3,324	7,681
Jun-13	3,006	1,005	861	526	14	3,217	7,661
Jul-13	3,456	1,030	868	526	9	3,629	8,284
Aug-13	3,042	1,001	936	446	8	3,644	7,942
Sep-13	2,891	944	1,307	485	14	3,221	7,725
Oct-13	3,158	972	827	573	17	3,155	7,583
Nov-13	2,538	737	581	463	13	2,734	6,528
Dec-13	2,628	860	918	495	10	2,996	7,090
Jan-14	3,303	853	1,203	646	10	3,240	8,201
Feb-14	2,624	734	735	587	10	2,883	6,860
Mar-14	2,700	766	1,094	537	12	3,027	7,312
Apr-14	2,718	855	986	490	10	2,855	7,057
May-14	2,391	710	662	433	7	2,806	6,365
Jun-14	2,578	697	810	451	8	2,691	6,522
Jul-14	2,502	725	618	438	9	2,689	6,273
Aug-14	2,161	634	626	398	10	2,543	5,824
Sep-14	2,261	647	1,121	435	9	2,580	6,292
Oct-14	2,210	626	638	415	7	2,576	5,806
Nov-14	1,993	538	505	351	5	2,221	5,163
Dec-14	2,392	773	817	373	6	2,630	6,177
Jan-15	2,346	644	912	432	8	2,539	6,094
Feb-15	1,851	675	598	374	4	2,128	5,078
Mar-15	1,952	641	936	398	2	2,179	5,443
Apr-15	1,880	581	748	358	2	2,140	5,169
May-15	1,605	467	451	365	2	1,945	4,435
Jun-15	1,920	543	618	330	2	2,257	5,170
Jul-15	1,984	535	565	326	1	2,284	5,130
Aug-15	1,889	577	653	336	1	2,109	5,002
Sep-15	1,916	660	1,082	368	2	2,173	5,481
Oct-15	1,829	617	582	376	2	2,163	5,069
Nov-15	1,601	508	456	330	1	1,931	4,468

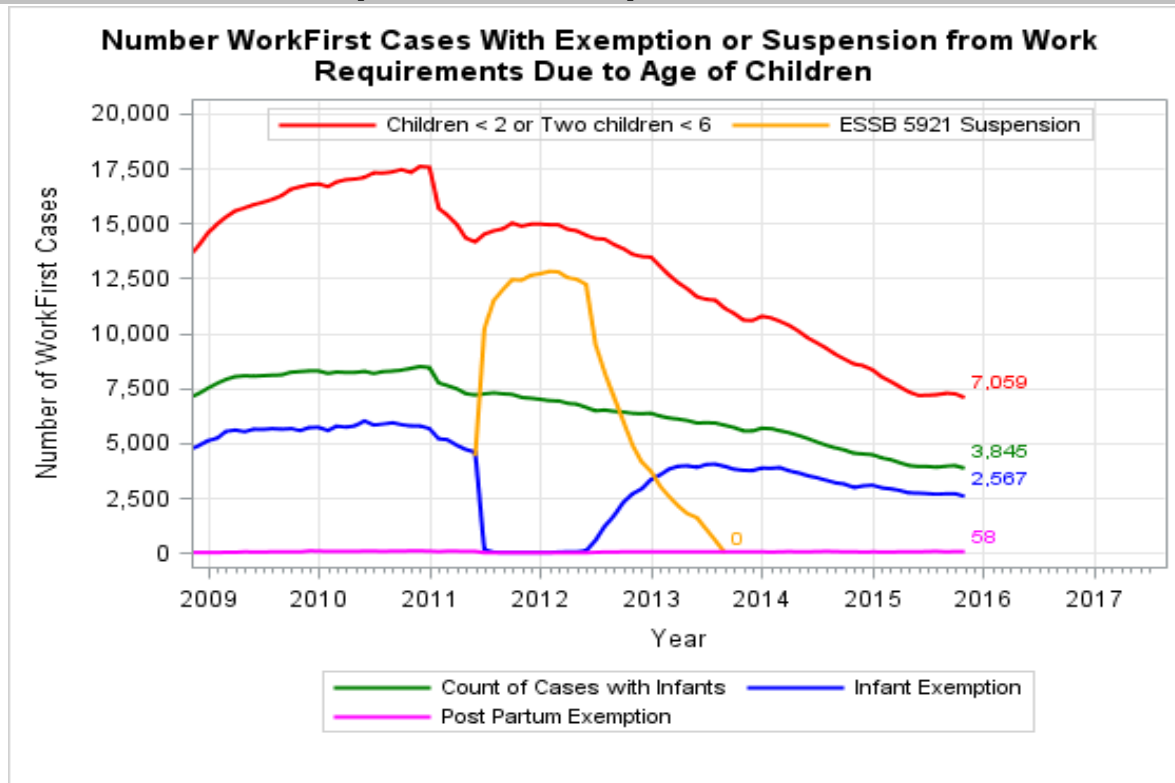
November 2015 compared to November 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

% Change	-20%	-6%	-10%	-6%	-80%	-13%	-13%
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WorkFirst adults in referral status are typically not enrolled in activities that count toward federal work participation rates. The percentage of adults in referral status and the length of time spent in referral status between active assignments can reduce Washington's ability to meet federal work participation requirements.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, and JAS_Actual table.

Count 5g: Use of Infant Exemption and ESSB 5921 Suspension Components



Components Shown

Some WorkFirst adults with young children can seek exemptions to or suspension of work participation requirements. Since July 2007, adults with children under the age of 1 have been able to request a one-time 12-month infant exemption (IE). Since July 2008, adults who have exhausted their Infant Exemption may seek a 12-week post-partum exemption (PD). Exemptions are also available during the last trimester of pregnancy. Beginning in July 2011, parents with children under two or with two children under the age of six also had the option to seek a suspension of work requirements under ESSB 5921. Suspensions were available during FY 2012 and were phased out in FY 2013.

Infant Exemptions were not needed or used between July 2011 and June 2012. Use began again in July 2012 as parents using suspensions were re-engaged and parents with new infants entered the program. The green line in the chart shows the number of cases with infants since January 2009, a subset of those eligible or potentially eligible for suspensions. The blue line and magenta line show cases using the Infant Exemption (IE) and Post-Partum Exemption (PD) before, during, and after the suspension period. Cases with infants and cases using the Infant Exemption are also shown in the table. The percent of cases with infants using the Infant Exemption has reached 65% -- equivalent to what it was in January 2011 before time limits and suspensions were implemented. The 65% use rate is lower than the 85% use rate for suspensions because Infant Exemptions, once used, are not available for subsequent children.

About 28% of the households eligible to use suspensions continued to engage in regular WorkFirst activities. After suspensions were phased out, activity levels rose to around 50%. Counts shown here are different from those on pages 13-14, which count adults instead of cases.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5g: Use of Infant Exemption and ESSB 5921 Suspension Components

Data Table

Month	Cases Eligible for SU	Cases With Infants	Using Infant Exemption	Infant Exemption Use by Number of Parents			
				1-Parent Cases	Using Infant Exemption	2-Parent Cases	Using Infant Exemption
Sep-13	11,120	5,801	3,928	4,543	3,313	1,258	615
Oct-13	10,901	5,707	3,801	4,483	3,218	1,224	583
Nov-13	10,592	5,547	3,749	4,354	3,204	1,193	545
Dec-13	10,568	5,539	3,743	4,328	3,220	1,211	523
Jan-14	10,763	5,673	3,859	4,410	3,292	1,263	567
Feb-14	10,685	5,652	3,847	4,366	3,252	1,286	595
Mar-14	10,538	5,553	3,879	4,313	3,265	1,240	614
Apr-14	10,352	5,466	3,726	4,233	3,119	1,233	607
May-14	10,094	5,341	3,640	4,141	3,035	1,200	605
Jun-14	9,786	5,202	3,505	4,055	2,930	1,147	575
Jul-14	9,555	5,047	3,418	3,983	2,874	1,064	544
Aug-14	9,313	4,901	3,301	3,879	2,783	1,022	518
Sep-14	9,029	4,770	3,185	3,771	2,707	999	478
Oct-14	8,810	4,677	3,127	3,714	2,650	963	477
Nov-14	8,587	4,527	2,968	3,608	2,520	919	448
Dec-14	8,513	4,493	3,045	3,552	2,568	941	477
Jan-15	8,327	4,465	3,076	3,526	2,610	939	466
Feb-15	7,997	4,317	2,959	3,405	2,535	912	424
Mar-15	7,803	4,241	2,915	3,316	2,489	925	426
Apr-15	7,553	4,102	2,837	3,225	2,440	877	397
May-15	7,317	3,971	2,728	3,173	2,370	798	358
Jun-15	7,159	3,924	2,719	3,171	2,355	753	364
Jul-15	7,165	3,931	2,696	3,201	2,338	730	358
Aug-15	7,194	3,893	2,670	3,202	2,340	691	330
Sep-15	7,261	3,944	2,690	3,232	2,344	712	346
Oct-15	7,233	3,967	2,688	3,238	2,311	729	377
Nov-15	7,059	3,845	2,567	3,146	2,213	699	354

November 2015 compared to November 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

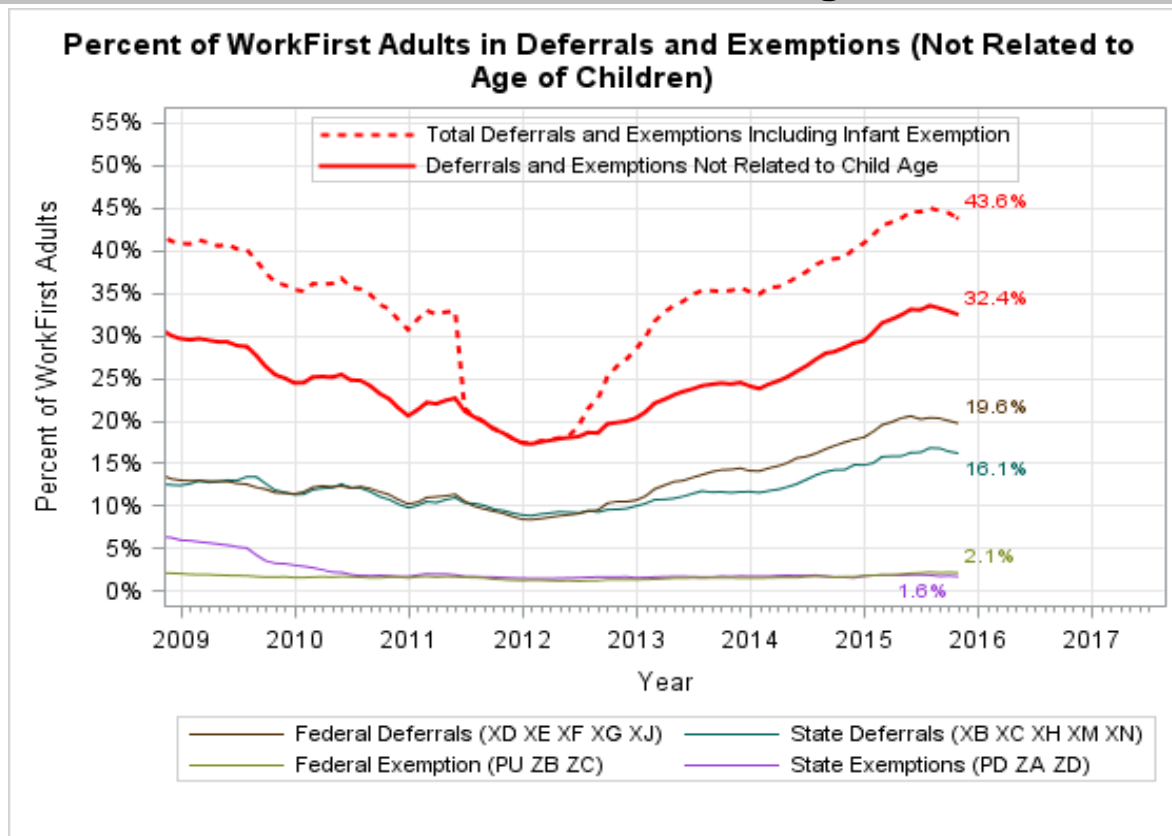
% Change	-18%	-15%	-14%	-13%	-12%	-24%	-21%
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Adults (households) eligible to use ESSB 5921 suspensions were identified as suspension users by an SU Flag in eJas. The percent of eligible households coded with an SU Flag stabilized at around 85% in the first four months of 2012. Some adults in household eligible to use suspensions continued to engage in one or more WorkFirst activities.

One parent households with infants are exempt from federal work participation requirements for up to 12 months. Most single parents using IE qualify for this federal exemption. Two parent households with infants present do not qualify for exemption from federal work participation requirements. Two-parent households with infants are less likely to have a member using an Infant Exemption than single parent households (48% compared with 73%). That difference is the result of the optional state exemption from work requirements for one of the two parents of two-parent households. Rates were similar before that optional exemption began in October 2010.

Source: ACES data warehouse, JAS_ACTV table, and DSHS 5921 Suspension Reports.

Count 5h: Use of Deferral and Exemption Components Not Related to Child Age



Components Shown

This chart shows the percent of WorkFirst adults exempted or deferred from full-time participation for reasons other than the age of their children. The 32.4% exempted or deferred for these reasons in November 2015 are in addition to the 12.8% using Infant Exemptions.

Activities labeled Federal Deferrals (e.g., Mental Health or Substance Abuse/Alcohol treatment) may be counted toward federal participation and count against federal Job Search time-limits. Activities labeled State Deferrals (e.g., Temporary Physical Incapacity/Medical Treatment or Resolution of Homelessness) do not count toward federal participation. Deferrals are meant to be short-term in length and paired with other work activities when possible.

Exemptions identify longer-term waivers of participation for activities such as pursuit of SSI benefits or being a caretaker relative over the age of 55. Parents in federal exemptions are removed from participation rate calculations and do not affect the work participation rate. State exemptions do not exclude adults from federal participation requirements.

Trends

The number of adults with deferrals or exemptions not related to the age of their children was 8% lower in November 2015 than in November 2014 and is 51% below its peak in June 2009 (13,111). The percent of adults with deferrals or exemptions declined between 2008 and early 2012. The drop began after changes to the Comprehensive Evaluation process in September 2009, but eligibility changes in February 2011 and ESSB 5921 suspensions also contributed. The percent of adults with deferrals and exemptions returned to pre-suspension levels by March 2013 and has reached a level 10 percentage points higher than during the five months prior to suspensions -- 32% as opposed to 22% between February and June 2011.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5h: Use of Deferral and Exemption Components Not Related to Child Age

Data Table

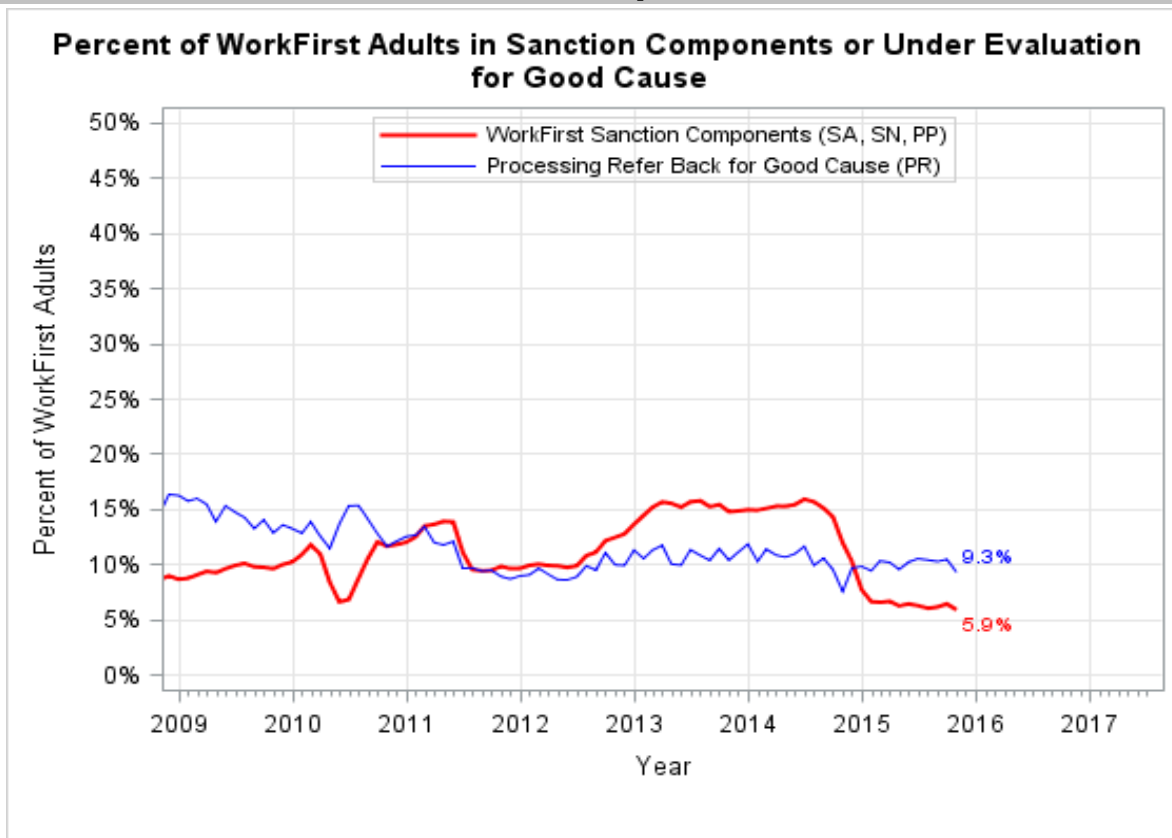
Month	Adult Count in Largest Categories					Total in Chart (No Dups)	Percent of WorkFirst Adults
	Mental Hlth (XG)	Pursuing Other Benefits (XB)	Temporary Med (XM)	Alcohol Subst (XE)	Chronic Disab (ZD)		
Jun-13	2,723	1,571	1,708	1,282	412	7,900	23.4%
Jul-13	2,762	1,563	1,674	1,315	390	7,849	23.7%
Aug-13	2,820	1,597	1,660	1,266	383	7,927	24.0%
Sep-13	2,854	1,561	1,630	1,254	383	7,855	24.2%
Oct-13	2,920	1,583	1,654	1,278	395	7,775	24.4%
Nov-13	2,873	1,584	1,634	1,248	380	7,510	24.3%
Dec-13	2,902	1,605	1,622	1,237	401	7,480	24.4%
Jan-14	2,901	1,631	1,624	1,247	400	7,547	24.0%
Feb-14	2,882	1,623	1,596	1,247	405	7,420	23.7%
Mar-14	2,912	1,642	1,577	1,279	395	7,465	24.2%
Apr-14	2,958	1,653	1,580	1,272	400	7,484	24.6%
May-14	2,978	1,663	1,551	1,219	399	7,422	25.1%
Jun-14	2,960	1,662	1,511	1,205	373	7,307	25.7%
Jul-14	2,882	1,661	1,483	1,141	352	7,223	26.4%
Aug-14	2,873	1,672	1,428	1,137	343	7,230	27.2%
Sep-14	2,846	1,682	1,406	1,168	305	7,209	27.9%
Oct-14	2,847	1,718	1,435	1,207	297	7,136	28.1%
Nov-14	2,842	1,683	1,402	1,180	281	7,048	28.5%
Dec-14	2,875	1,708	1,435	1,176	278	7,083	29.1%
Jan-15	2,822	1,696	1,391	1,155	308	6,930	29.3%
Feb-15	2,806	1,651	1,371	1,176	308	6,905	30.3%
Mar-15	2,859	1,684	1,376	1,193	302	6,997	31.4%
Apr-15	2,807	1,676	1,329	1,180	290	6,894	31.9%
May-15	2,774	1,630	1,294	1,175	274	6,758	32.3%
Jun-15	2,729	1,635	1,309	1,129	276	6,758	33.0%
Jul-15	2,648	1,604	1,273	1,089	262	6,714	32.9%
Aug-15	2,681	1,603	1,298	1,078	247	6,820	33.5%
Sep-15	2,727	1,600	1,313	1,046	240	6,817	33.2%
Oct-15	2,685	1,591	1,326	1,056	246	6,729	32.8%
Nov-15	2,640	1,587	1,308	1,014	220	6,481	32.4%

November 2015 compared to November 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)							WorkFirst Adults
% Change	-7%	-6%	-7%	-14%	-22%	-8%	-19%

Use of the Chronic Disability (ZD), Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (XE), Temporary Medical (XM), and Mental Health Treatment (XG) components decreased by 22%, 14%, 7%, and 7% between November 2014 and November 2015. Use of the Pursuing Other Benefits (XB) component dropped by 6% despite the 19% drop in the number of adults. The unduplicated count of those deferred or exempted in November 2015 was 8,735 (43.6% of adults) if Infant Exemptions (IE) are included.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, and JAS_Actual table.

Count 5i: Use of Sanction and Processing Good Cause Components



Components Shown

This chart shows the percent of adults in sanction components. Adults who are required but refuse to participate in WorkFirst activities are subject to a reduction in grant. Adults may cure their sanction by resuming participation. Continued non-participation results in grant termination. DSHS produces separate reports on adults whose grants are reduced by sanction. Those counts are smaller, because grant reduction does not begin until the first full month after sanctions are applied.

Trends

The percent of WorkFirst adults in sanction status dropped after ESSB 5921 suspensions began, from 14% in June 2011 to 10% between July 2011 and June 2012. Sanction rates for parents without infants but with one child under two or two children under the age of six dropped from 17% in June 2011 to 3% between August 2011 and June 2012. The sanction rate for this group rebounded to 21% by May 2013 but dropped to 8% by November 2015. The sanction rate for parents with preschoolers too old for ESSB 5921 was 18% in June 2011, 18% in September 2014, and was never below 16% in between. It was also 8% in November 2015. Households whose youngest children are school-aged had sanction rates of 15% through September 2014 and a sanction rate of 6% in November 2015. Households with infants had sanction rates of 10% through September 2014 and a sanction rate of 4% in November 2015.

The percent of cases in sanction was 5.9% in November 2015. This is due primarily to a change in sanction policy, effective in November 2014, which reduced the number of months that a household can remain in sanction before termination. Another factor influencing sanction counts was the introduction of WorkFirst orientations in July 2014. Orientations explained work participation requirements prior to grant approval.

[Return to Contents](#)

Count 5i: Use of Sanction and Processing Good Cause Components

Data Table WorkFirst Adults in Sanction According to Ejas

Month	Sanction Component	Good Cause Eval (PR)	Percent in Sanction	Percent in Eval (PR)
Jun-13	5,119	3,348	15.1%	9.9%
Jul-13	5,190	3,745	15.6%	11.3%
Aug-13	5,187	3,558	15.7%	10.8%
Sep-13	4,927	3,353	15.2%	10.3%
Oct-13	4,912	3,632	15.4%	11.4%
Nov-13	4,566	3,203	14.7%	10.3%
Dec-13	4,534	3,387	14.8%	11.1%
Jan-14	4,692	3,713	14.9%	11.8%
Feb-14	4,658	3,201	14.9%	10.2%
Mar-14	4,636	3,497	15.0%	11.3%
Apr-14	4,635	3,288	15.2%	10.8%
May-14	4,508	3,143	15.2%	10.6%
Jun-14	4,364	3,101	15.4%	10.9%
Jul-14	4,347	3,178	15.9%	11.6%
Aug-14	4,159	2,627	15.6%	9.9%
Sep-14	3,895	2,726	15.1%	10.5%
Oct-14	3,626	2,413	14.3%	9.5%
Nov-14	2,941	1,856	11.9%	7.5%
Dec-14	2,487	2,348	10.2%	9.6%
Jan-15	1,814	2,313	7.7%	9.8%
Feb-15	1,497	2,137	6.6%	9.4%
Mar-15	1,454	2,290	6.5%	10.3%
Apr-15	1,434	2,195	6.6%	10.1%
May-15	1,296	1,985	6.2%	9.5%
Jun-15	1,308	2,086	6.4%	10.2%
Jul-15	1,269	2,137	6.2%	10.5%
Aug-15	1,222	2,111	6.0%	10.4%
Sep-15	1,256	2,102	6.1%	10.2%
Oct-15	1,310	2,140	6.4%	10.4%
Nov-15	1,173	1,855	5.9%	9.3%

November 2015 compared to November 2014 (without adjustments for late reporting)

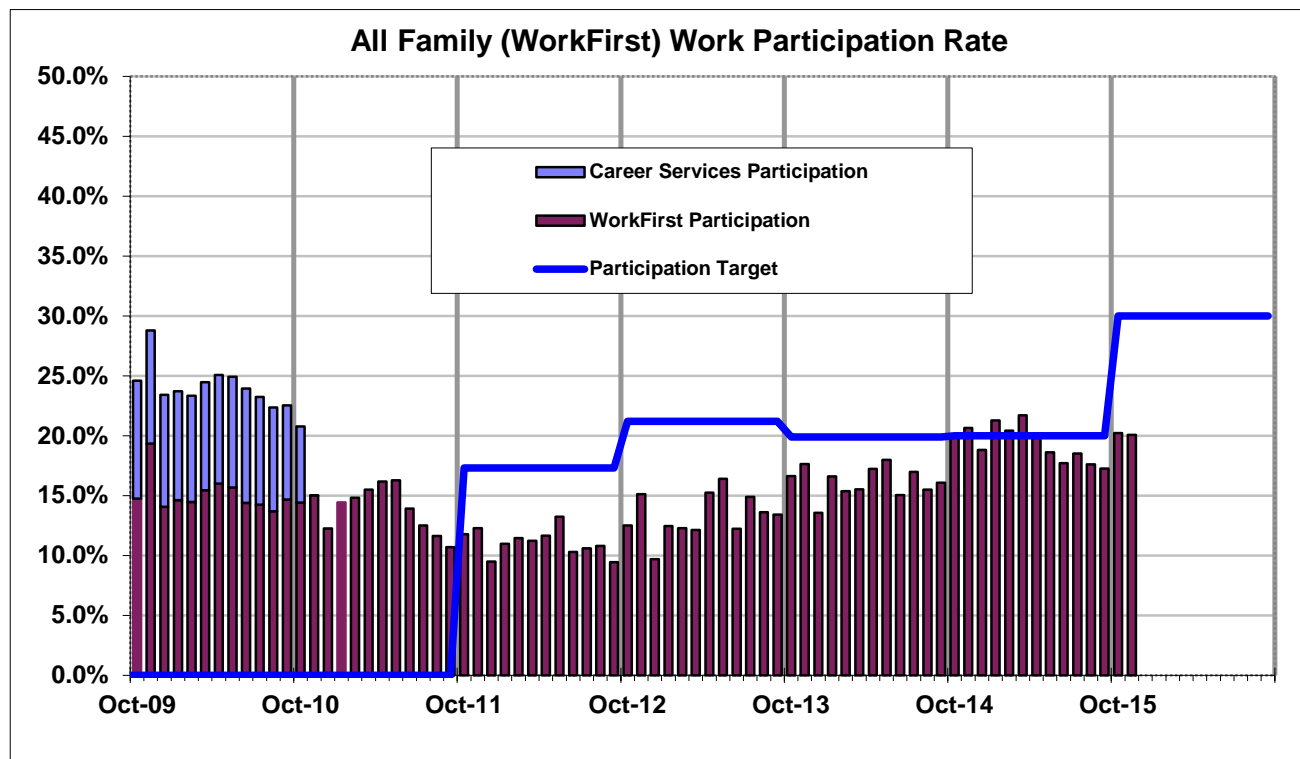
WorkFirst
Adults
-19%

% Change -60% 0%

Sanction activity dropped in 2010 and again at the end of 2014 because of revisions to sanction policy. Under the 2010 policy, adults remained in sanction status for only 4 months before termination for non-compliance with program rules. Prior to July 2010, adults could remain in sanction status for up to 6 months before termination. After November 2014, adults may remain in sanction status for only 2 months before termination. Under this policy, termination may occur after 10 days instead of 2 months if adults do not meet with DSHS staff to review non-compliance with program rules.

Source: ACES data warehouse, EMAPS Client file, JAS_Actv table, and JAS_Actual table.

Targeted Measure 1a: Participation Rate - All Family



Goal

Increase the number of WorkFirst adults meeting federal work participation requirements in qualifying activities.

Targets

DSHS predicted that Federal (ACF) targets would be 14.6% for FY 2012, 12.5% for FY 2013, and 10.2% for FY 2014. ACF has revised rules for caseload reduction credits. ACF published final targets of 17.3% for FY 2012, 21.2% for FY 2013, and 19.9% for FY 2014. Washington will evaluate performance against targets of 20% in FY 2015 and 30% in FY 2016 and will no longer publish predictions of ACF targets. 41 states met ACF All Family WPR targets in FY 2013.

Analysis

All Family WPR rates for FY 2012 and FY 2013 were 11.1% and 13.3%. Preliminary data for FY 2014 and FY 2015 were 16.2%, and 19.4%. Preliminary All Family participation was 20.1% during the first two months of FY 2016. Data beyond November 2015 are not complete, and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12 week Job Search participation definition through March 2015 and 6 week definition beginning in April 2015. Results for April-November 2015 should increase before they become final.

Results prepared by DSHS Region for January-March 2015 show All Family Work Participation rates highest in Region 2 (22.7%) followed by Region 3 (20.7%) and Region 1 (19.6%). The 20% state WPR goal was being met in 21 CSOs (13 LPAs) during January-March 2015; 9 CSOs (5 LPAs) in Region 2; 8 CSOs (5 LPAs) in Region 3; and 4 CSOs (3 LPAs) in Region 1. The highest rate attained in a CSO was 34.6%. The highest rate attained in an LPA was 32.4%. In October 2010, we began to excuse one parent in two parent households from work participation requirements. In March 2011, we began to require fewer participation hours from single parents with children under six. In July 2011 we offered parents with children under two or two children under six the option to suspend participation under ESSB 5921. ESSB 5921 suspensions were phased out by July 2013.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 1a: Participation Rate - All Family

Data Table Components of Federal Work Participation Rates

All Family (WorkFirst) Work Participation Rates

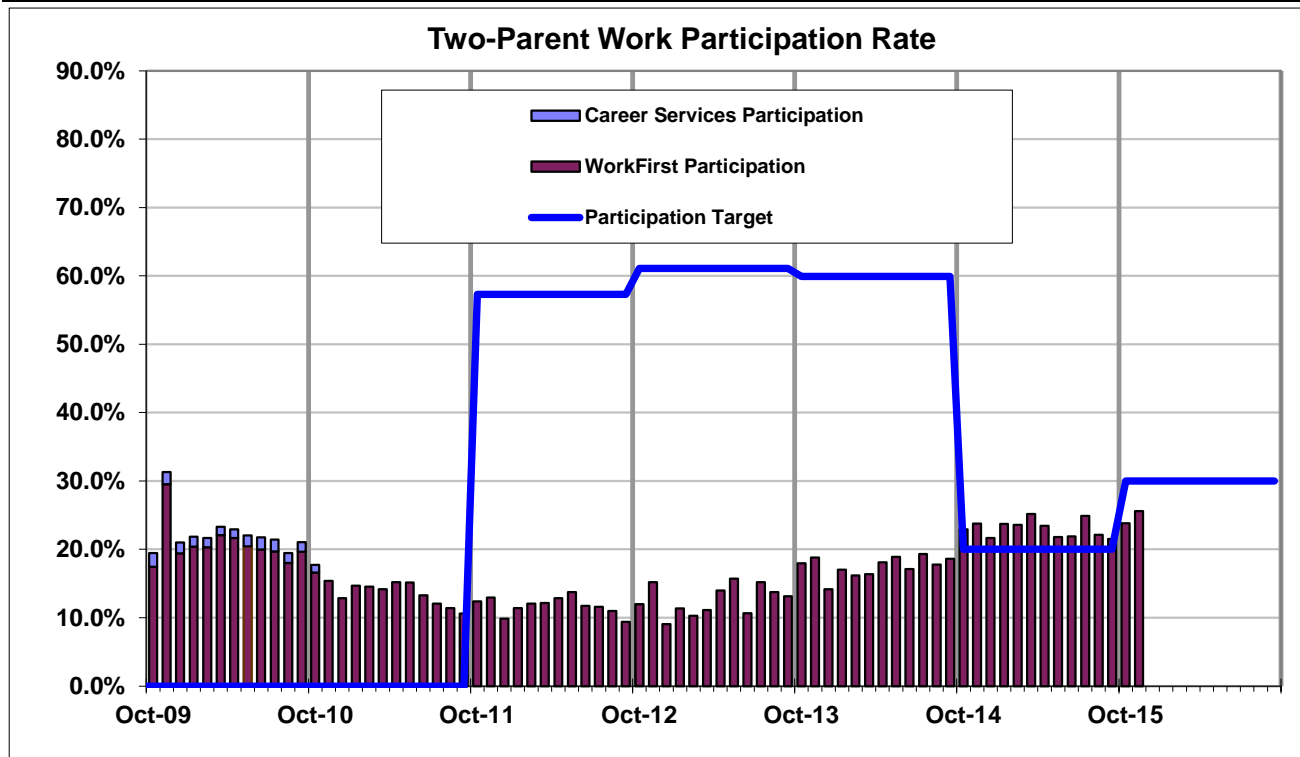
Month	All Family Cases	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate	
		Cases Disregarded	WPR Denominator	Hrs Met Fed Rate	All Family Rate	All Family Target
Sep-13	27,725	5,571	22,154	2,974	13.4%	21.2%
Oct-13	27,261	5,407	21,854	3,633	16.6%	19.9%
Nov-13	26,394	5,136	21,258	3,751	17.6%	19.9%
Dec-13	26,132	5,144	20,988	2,847	13.6%	19.9%
Jan-14	26,684	5,168	21,516	3,572	16.6%	19.9%
Feb-14	26,534	4,718	21,816	3,354	15.4%	19.9%
Mar-14	26,192	4,696	21,496	3,335	15.5%	19.9%
Apr-14	25,762	4,573	21,189	3,654	17.2%	19.9%
May-14	25,199	4,535	20,664	3,715	18.0%	19.9%
Jun-14	24,243	4,427	19,816	2,982	15.0%	19.9%
Jul-14	23,429	4,339	19,090	3,242	17.0%	19.9%
Aug-14	22,826	4,253	18,573	2,881	15.5%	19.9%
Sep-14	22,209	4,056	18,153	2,917	16.1%	19.9%
Oct-14	21,666	3,824	17,842	3,544	19.9%	20.0%
Nov-14	21,149	3,655	17,494	3,613	20.7%	20.0%
Dec-14	20,775	3,378	17,397	3,272	18.8%	20.0%
Jan-15	20,154	2,917	17,237	3,666	21.3%	20.0%
Feb-15	19,379	2,760	16,619	3,393	20.4%	20.0%
Mar-15	18,942	2,687	16,255	3,528	21.7%	20.0%
Apr-15	18,418	2,632	15,786	3,131	19.8%	20.0%
May-15	17,904	2,563	15,341	2,856	18.6%	20.0%
Jun-15	17,571	2,579	14,992	2,657	17.7%	20.0%
Jul-15	17,496	2,635	14,861	2,753	18.5%	20.0%
Aug-15	17,607	2,650	14,957	2,635	17.6%	20.0%
Sep-15	17,720	2,645	15,075	2,601	17.3%	20.0%
Oct-15	17,677	2,639	15,038	3,042	20.2%	30.0%
Nov-15	17,352	2,605	14,747	2,959	20.1%	30.0%

Definition of Measure

Numerator: Number of TANF and Supplemental State Program (SSP) families that include a work-eligible individual who is participating for the required number of hours per week in federally defined work activities; divided by **Denominator:** the number of TANF and SSP families that include a work-eligible individual, minus the number of families that are disregarded for being in their first three months of sanction (limited to 3 out of the last 12 months) or being single custodial parents caring for a child under age 1 (limited to 12 months in that parent's lifetime). The parent with the best participation is used to measure results for 2-parent households. For single parents with children under age six, the work requirement is 20 hours per week. For other parents the requirement is 30 hours per week. Career Services was an SSP designed to help working low-income Washington residents retain their employment. Work participation is measured during federal fiscal years, which run from October through September.

Source: DSHS Work participation files through November 2015.

Targeted Measure 1b: Participation Rate - Two Parent



Goal

Increase the number of WorkFirst adults meeting federal work participation requirements in qualifying activities.

Target

Washington predicted that Federal (ACF) targets would be 54.5% for FY 2012, 52.5% for FY 2013, and 50.2% for FY 2014. ACF has revised rules for caseload reduction credits. ACF published final targets of 57.3% for FY 2012, 61.1% for FY 2013, and 59.9% for FY 2014. Washington will evaluate performance against targets of 20% in FY 2015 and 30% in FY 2016 and will no longer publish predictions of ACF targets. Only 9 states met ACF 2-Parent targets in FY 2013.

Analysis

Two-parent WPR rates for FY 2012, and FY 2013 were 11.8%, and 12.5%. Preliminary rates for FY 2014 and FY 2015 were 17.5% and 23.1%. Preliminary 2-parent participation during the first two months of FY 2016 was 24.7%. Data beyond November 2015 are not complete, and are not shown. Participation rates use the 12 week Job Search preparation definition through March 2015 and 6 week definition beginning in April 2014. Results for April-November 2015 should increase before they become final.

Before October 2010, 2-Parent participation results had been higher than the All Family rate because both adults contributed to meeting the 35-hour participation standard. Washington began to exempt one of the two adults from participation requirements in October 2010 to reduce child care costs.

Average results in January-March 2015 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (32.7%) followed by Region 3 (21.0%) and Region 1 (18.3%). 2-parent WPR exceeded 20% in 27 CSOs and 17 LPAs during January-March 2015; 12 CSOs (8 LPAs) in Region 2; 10 CSOs (6 LPAs) in Region 3; and 5 CSOs (3 LPAs) in Region 1. The highest 2-parent rate attained in a CSO was 55.9%. The highest rate attained in an LPA was 49.2%. Local results for later periods will be reported once the 12-week job search definition is applied.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 1b: Participation Rate - Two Parent

Data Table Components of Federal Work Participation Rates

2-Parent Work Participation Rates

Month	Two Parent Cases	Work Participation Category			Work Participation Rate	
		Cases Disregarded	WPR Denominator	Hrs Met Fed Rate	Two Parent Rate	Target
Sep-13	4,176	436	3,740	492	13.2%	61.1%
Oct-13	4,148	414	3,734	671	18.0%	59.9%
Nov-13	3,974	400	3,574	672	18.8%	59.9%
Dec-13	3,987	369	3,618	512	14.2%	59.9%
Jan-14	4,198	354	3,844	655	17.0%	59.9%
Feb-14	4,183	332	3,851	623	16.2%	59.9%
Mar-14	4,191	347	3,844	630	16.4%	59.9%
Apr-14	4,161	358	3,803	688	18.1%	59.9%
May-14	3,969	372	3,597	680	18.9%	59.9%
Jun-14	3,694	358	3,336	571	17.1%	59.9%
Jul-14	3,516	348	3,168	612	19.3%	59.9%
Aug-14	3,355	306	3,049	542	17.8%	59.9%
Sep-14	3,219	278	2,941	548	18.6%	59.9%
Oct-14	3,129	270	2,859	655	22.9%	20.0%
Nov-14	3,078	227	2,851	677	23.7%	20.0%
Dec-14	3,072	174	2,898	627	21.6%	20.0%
Jan-15	3,020	99	2,921	693	23.7%	20.0%
Feb-15	2,929	98	2,831	667	23.6%	20.0%
Mar-15	2,848	100	2,748	692	25.2%	20.0%
Apr-15	2,712	86	2,626	615	23.4%	20.0%
May-15	2,531	79	2,452	534	21.8%	20.0%
Jun-15	2,403	83	2,320	508	21.9%	20.0%
Jul-15	2,349	81	2,268	565	24.9%	20.0%
Aug-15	2,314	79	2,235	495	22.1%	20.0%
Sep-15	2,342	66	2,276	490	21.5%	20.0%
Oct-15	2,350	77	2,273	541	23.8%	30.0%
Nov-15	2,306	70	2,236	572	25.6%	30.0%

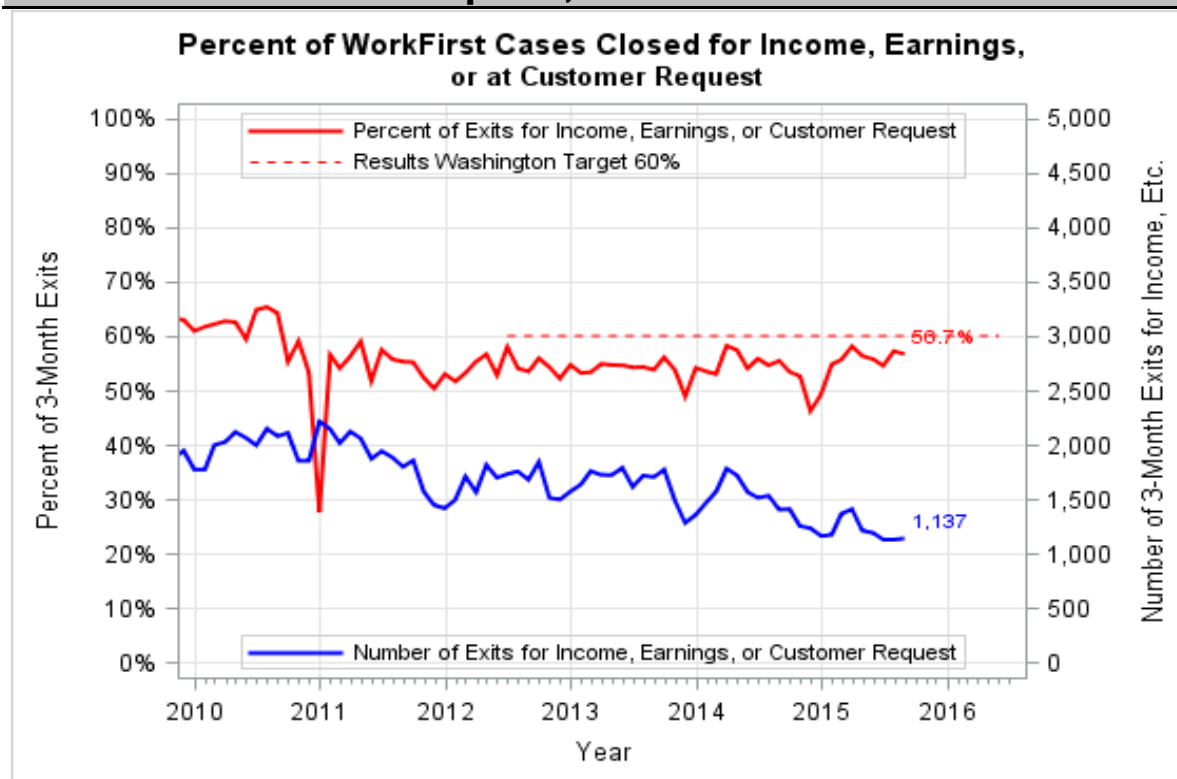
Definition of Measure

Numerator: Number of two-parent families with two work-eligible individuals who are participating an average of 35 hours per week (combined between the two parents) in federally defined work activities; divided by the

Denominator: the number of TANF and SSP families that include two work-eligible individuals, minus the number of families that are disregarded for being in their first 3 months of sanction (limited to 3 out of the last 12 months). The participation standard differs based on whether the household receives federal or state-funded child care. Washington State uses state-funded child care for 2-Parent families, decreasing the federal work participation requirement from 55 to 35 hours per week. The Career Services Program was operated as a Supplemental State Program (SSP) through October 2010, but added relatively little to the two-parent participation rate. Work participation is measured during federal fiscal years, which run from October through September.

Source: DSHS Work participation files through November 2015.

Targeted Measure 2: Exits Due to Income, Earnings, or at Customer Request, for WorkFirst Cases



Goal

Increase the percent and number who leave public assistance due to increased income, earnings or at their request. This is Economic Services Administration measure E2.1

Target

The target in the DSHS-ESA Strategic Plan for this measure is 60% by June 2017.

Experience to Date

The percent of exits for income, earnings, or customer request among exits lasting three months or more dropped to 27.6% in January 2011 due to the large number of exits associated with changes to TANF time limits. Results recovered, but stabilized at lower levels after February 2011. Average results for July through September 2015 were 56.1%. Exits due to non-compliance sanctions and TANF time limits increased through 2013. Together, these reasons were associated with 17% of exits in 2013, up from 14% in 2012 and 5% in 2010. Exits for these reasons then declined, but increased again at the end of 2014. Changes to non-compliance sanction (NCS) policy were implemented in November 2014. Between November 2014 and January 2015, this doubled the number of exits for NCS sanctions. Results returned to a more normal pattern in February 2015.

The Results Washington version of this measure is calculated on a quarterly basis. This monthly version measures progress toward quarterly results. The most recent quarter reported is Q3 2015, with results of 56.1%. It may be difficult to increase the absolute number of exits for income, earnings, or customer request due to reduced caseload sizes. Reduced caseloads have reduced the number of cases that exit for any reason.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 2: Exits Due to Income, Earnings, or at Customer Request, for WorkFirst Cases

Data Table Exit and Percent of Exits for Income, Earnings or Request				
Month	Three-Month Exits		Target	Percent for Income Earnings, or Request
	For Income, Etc.	Total		
Mar-13	1,757	3,296	60.0%	53.3%
Apr-13	1,721	3,137	60.0%	54.9%
May-13	1,719	3,147	60.0%	54.6%
Jun-13	1,788	3,274	60.0%	54.6%
Jul-13	1,611	2,973	60.0%	54.2%
Aug-13	1,715	3,159	60.0%	54.3%
Sep-13	1,702	3,165	60.0%	53.8%
Oct-13	1,771	3,158	60.0%	56.1%
Nov-13	1,487	2,766	60.0%	53.8%
Dec-13	1,281	2,621	60.0%	48.9%
Jan-14	1,355	2,503	60.0%	54.1%
Feb-14	1,469	2,749	60.0%	53.4%
Mar-14	1,567	2,958	60.0%	53.0%
Apr-14	1,779	3,057	60.0%	58.2%
May-14	1,718	2,993	60.0%	57.4%
Jun-14	1,564	2,895	60.0%	54.0%
Jul-14	1,511	2,708	60.0%	55.8%
Aug-14	1,531	2,804	60.0%	54.6%
Sep-14	1,403	2,531	60.0%	55.4%
Oct-14	1,408	2,637	60.0%	53.4%
Nov-14	1,250	2,377	60.0%	52.6%
Dec-14	1,232	2,667	60.0%	46.2%
Jan-15	1,160	2,356	60.0%	49.2%
Feb-15	1,171	2,137	60.0%	54.8%
Mar-15	1,364	2,452	60.0%	55.6%
Apr-15	1,408	2,423	60.0%	58.1%
May-15	1,209	2,147	60.0%	56.3%
Jun-15	1,189	2,133	60.0%	55.7%
Jul-15	1,127	2,067	60.0%	54.5%
Aug-15	1,126	1,968	60.0%	57.2%
Sep-15	1,137	2,006	60.0%	56.7%

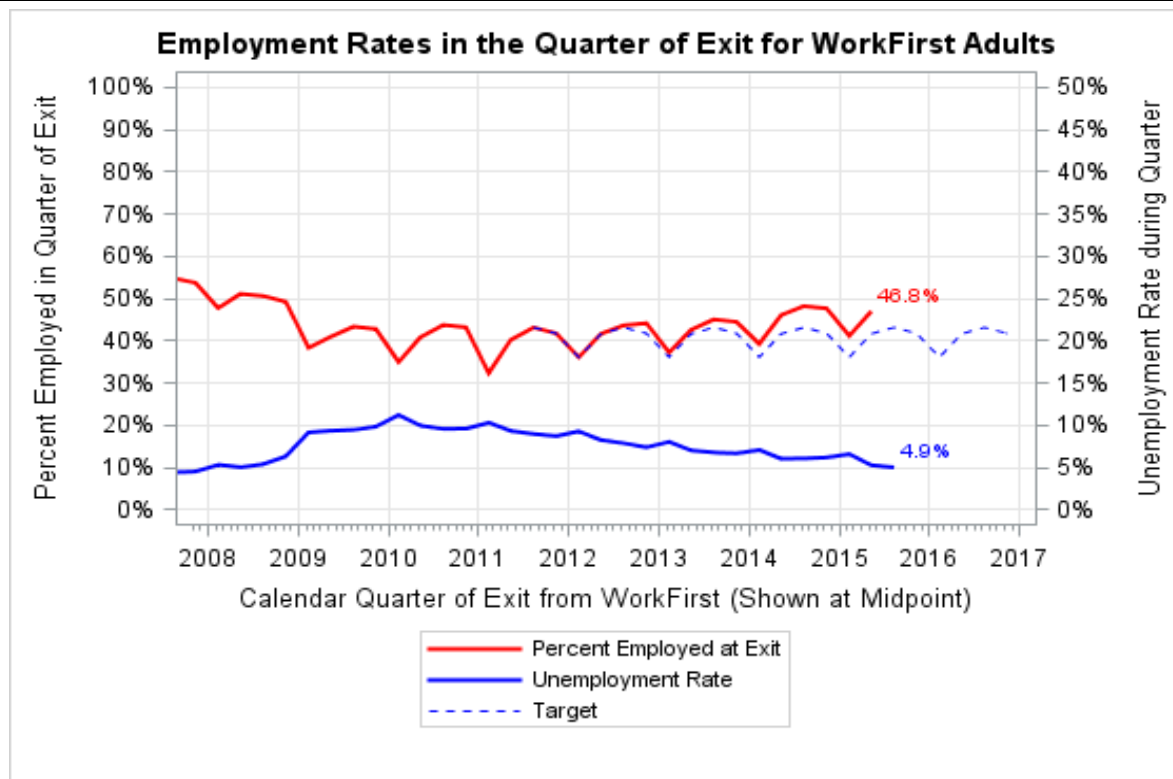
September 2015, compared with September 2014

% Change	-19%	-21%
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The numerator includes all WorkFirst closures lasting 3 months or more for: child support more than grant; excess net income; exceeds earned income limit; change in child support payment; and Assistance Unit requests closure. The denominator includes all WorkFirst closures lasting three months or more. This is a revised version of a former WorkFirst GMAP Measure: Self-Sufficiency Exits. Common non-income closure reasons include, in order of frequency: non-compliance sanction process, head of household not eligible, failed to provide verification, six month report not returned, no eligible household members, no dependent child, exceeds TANF time limits, and review not complete.

Source: DSHS performance reports and EMAPs reports on TANF Terminations.

Targeted Measure 3: Exit to Employment



Goal

Increase the percentage of adults who leave WorkFirst with employment.

Target

The target is for employment results to meet or exceed results in the same quarter of FY 2012.

Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors. Some of them, like unemployment rates, are outside of WorkFirst program control. Results for Q2 2015 prepared by DSHS region show the highest exit with employment rates in Region 1 (Eastern Washington) at 50%, followed by Region 2 (Seattle and North Puget Sound) at 49%, and by Region 3 (Pierce County, the Olympic Peninsula, and Southwest Washington) at 43%. The highest rates in each region were 60% in Chelan/Douglas (Region 1), 53% in Renton (Region 2), and 53% in Clallam/Port Angeles (Region 3). One LPA had an exit with employment rate below 30%: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman in Region 1. Asotin/Garfield/Whitman includes border counties, and may have low rates because Unemployment Insurance wage records do not include all out-of-state employment results.

The exit with employment rate for Q2 2015 was 46.8%, up from 45.9% in Q2 2014. The unemployment rate during Q2 2015 was 5.2%, down from 5.9% in Q2 2014. Region 2 had the lowest unemployment rate in Q2 2015: (4.0%), followed by Region 1 (6.3%), and Region 3 (6.5%).

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 3: Exit to Employment

Data Table **Percent of WorkFirst Parents Employed at TANF Exit**

Calendar Quarter	Exits with Employment	Total Exits	Percent of Exits to Employment	Target	Washington Unemployment Rate
Q2 2009	5,623	13,802	40.7%		9.2%
Q3 2009	6,299	14,601	43.1%		9.4%
Q4 2009	6,084	14,277	42.6%		9.7%
Q1 2010	4,721	13,570	34.8%		11.1%
Q2 2010	6,213	15,264	40.7%		9.9%
Q3 2010	6,876	15,790	43.5%		9.5%
Q4 2010	6,514	15,157	43.0%		9.5%
Q1 2011	6,827	21,228	32.2%		10.2%
Q2 2011	6,822	17,055	40.0%		9.2%
Q3 2011	6,762	15,743	43.0%	43.0%	8.9%
Q4 2011	5,976	14,376	41.6%	41.6%	8.6%
Q1 2012	4,707	13,109	35.9%	35.9%	9.2%
Q2 2012	5,879	14,175	41.5%	41.5%	8.1%
Q3 2012	6,215	14,300	43.5%	43.0%	7.8%
Q4 2012	6,080	13,826	44.0%	41.6%	7.3%
Q1 2013	4,967	13,419	37.0%	35.9%	7.9%
Q2 2013	6,070	14,307	42.4%	41.5%	6.9%
Q3 2013	6,250	13,932	44.9%	43.0%	6.7%
Q4 2013	5,970	13,481	44.3%	41.6%	6.6%
Q1 2014	4,539	11,614	39.1%	35.9%	7.0%
Q2 2014	6,018	13,111	45.9%	41.5%	5.9%
Q3 2014	5,827	12,136	48.0%	43.0%	6.0%
Q4 2014	5,160	10,866	47.5%	41.6%	6.1%
Q1 2015	4,126	10,073	41.0%	35.9%	6.5%
Q2 2015	4,583	9,796	46.8%	41.5%	5.2%
Q3 2015				43.0%	4.9%

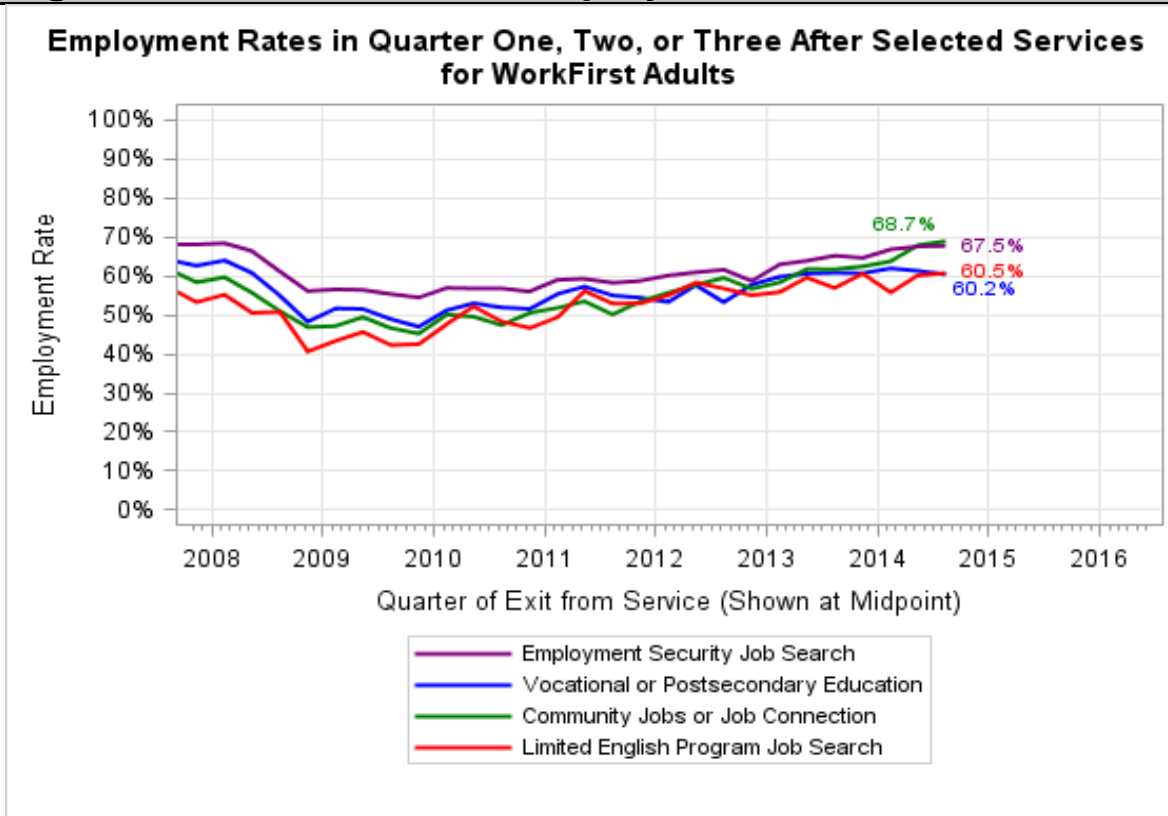
		Change in Exit with Employment Rate (Number of Points)	Change in Unemployment Rate (Points)
Q2 2015, compared with Q2 2014			
% Change	-24%	-25%	0.9%

Definition of Measure

The numerator includes all WorkFirst adults exiting TANF in a calendar quarter who had employment reported to the Unemployment Insurance system during that quarter. The denominator is the number of adults exiting TANF during the quarter. Exits in this measure occur during months when adults have no TANF income following a month in which they did have TANF income. Results for the most recent quarter are typically subject to upwards revision in the next measurement cycle. Quarterly unemployment rates are created by dividing the sum of monthly unemployment counts during the quarter by the sum of monthly labor force counts.

Source: Afarrays file and UI Wage file. Prepared by OFM Forecasting and Research staff. Unemployment rates are from Employment Security Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), not seasonally adjusted. Data were collected in November 2015.

Targeted Measures 4 to 7: Employment After Services



Goal

Increase the percent of WorkFirst parents who find employment after participating in job search (JS) at Employment Security or LEP programs, vocational or postsecondary education (VE, PE, HW, VU, DC), and the Community Jobs (CJ) or Job Connection (JC) programs run by the Department of Commerce.

Targets

These measures are calculated on a quarterly basis. Targets are for results to meet or exceed results in the same quarter of calendar year 2011. Charts with targets are on pages 55-58.

Analysis

Analysis is provided by program on pages 55-58.

Definition of Measures

Employment is measured in quarter 1, 2, or 3 after exit from four programs: ESD job search (see pages 29-30); vocational and postsecondary education - all schools (see pages 31-32); paid work prep -- Community Jobs or Job Connection (see pages 33-34); and LEP job search (page 30). An exit occurs when an adult has left the program and not returned to it for four consecutive months. Employment is measured using Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records. Employment rates are higher than shown for exit to employment (pages 51-52) partly because this measure combines results from three calendar quarters instead of one calendar quarter. Adults may be served by more than one program. Someone served by college, followed by job search, would be in both measures, leaving at different dates based on dates of exit from each service.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measures 4 to 7: Employment After Services

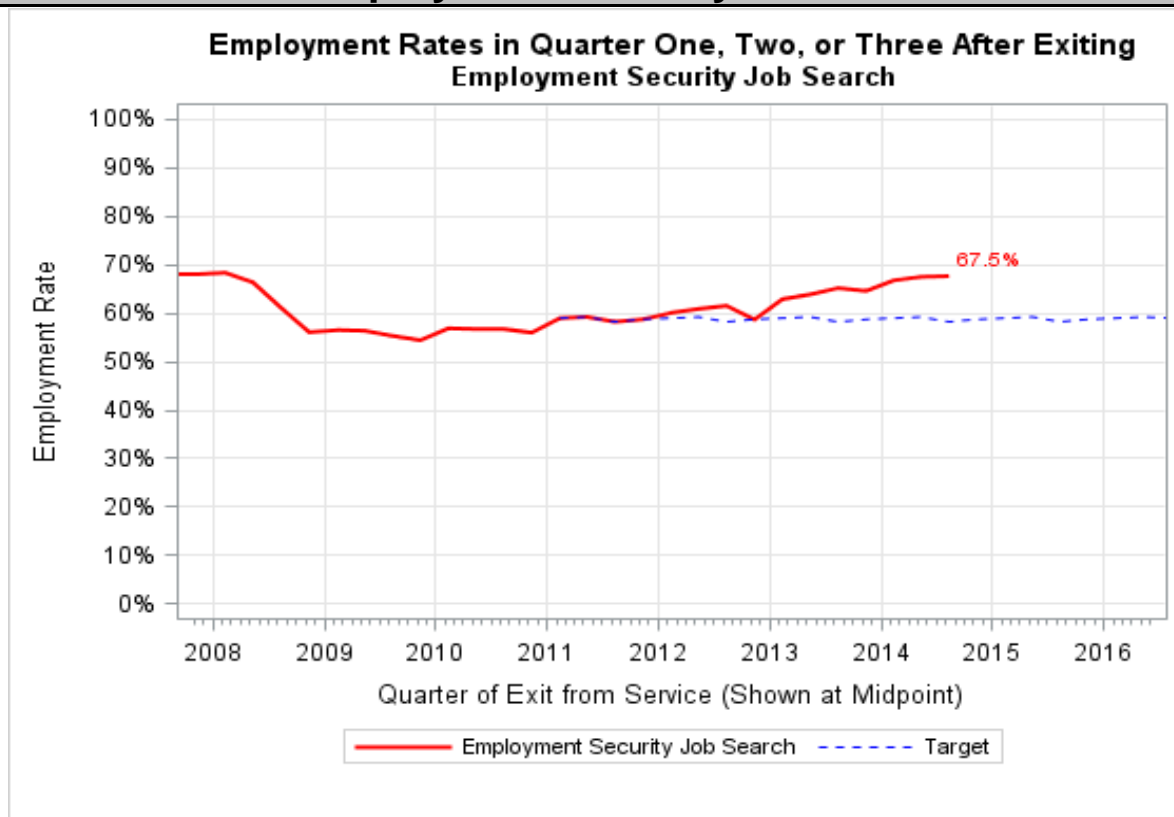
Employment in Quarters 1, 2, or 3 After Exit from Services

Calendar Quarter	Employment Security Job Search		Vocational and Postsecondary Ed		Community Jobs or Job Connection		Limited English Pgm Job Search	
	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate	Exits	Rate
Q3 2008	4,601	60.9%	1,083	54.8%	717	50.8%	591	50.6%
Q4 2008	4,344	55.9%	1,103	48.1%	624	46.6%	500	40.4%
Q1 2009	5,071	56.3%	1,269	51.5%	818	46.9%	642	43.1%
Q2 2009	5,768	56.2%	1,896	51.3%	1,040	49.2%	786	45.4%
Q3 2009	6,078	55.1%	1,262	48.7%	1,058	46.4%	685	42.0%
Q4 2009	6,206	54.2%	1,457	46.7%	1,045	45.0%	719	42.3%
Q1 2010	6,080	56.7%	1,630	51.0%	1,035	49.9%	724	47.4%
Q2 2010	6,558	56.6%	2,331	52.8%	911	49.3%	872	51.9%
Q3 2010	6,964	56.6%	1,636	51.7%	814	47.2%	813	48.1%
Q4 2010	6,673	55.8%	1,604	51.3%	843	50.3%	767	46.4%
Q1 2011	6,690	58.8%	1,726	55.2%	1,124	51.6%	856	49.2%
Q2 2011	5,909	59.0%	1,838	57.1%	1,316	53.3%	760	55.9%
Q3 2011	5,400	58.0%	1,148	54.8%	1,151	49.9%	611	52.7%
Q4 2011	4,256	58.6%	1,111	54.2%	1,192	53.3%	421	52.7%
Q1 2012	4,096	59.9%	1,147	53.1%	1,080	55.5%	494	54.9%
Q2 2012	4,289	60.7%	1,389	57.5%	1,173	57.5%	601	58.1%
Q3 2012	3,922	61.4%	960	53.0%	1,196	59.3%	451	56.5%
Q4 2012	3,954	58.5%	1,044	57.6%	1,085	56.5%	374	54.8%
Q1 2013	3,972	62.7%	1,116	59.6%	1,244	58.1%	433	55.7%
Q2 2013	4,243	63.7%	1,452	60.4%	1,338	61.5%	571	59.4%
Q3 2013	4,031	65.0%	951	60.6%	1,188	61.4%	388	56.7%
Q4 2013	3,439	64.4%	1,020	60.5%	932	62.2%	376	60.4%
Q1 2014	3,987	66.6%	993	61.7%	927	63.5%	414	55.6%
Q2 2014	3,936	67.3%	1,316	61.1%	1,011	67.7%	494	59.9%
Q3 2014	3,512	67.5%	826	60.2%	862	68.7%	466	60.5%
Q3 2014, compared with Q3 2013								
	Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate		Change in Rate	
% Change	-13%	2.5%	-13%	-0.4%	-27%	7.2%	20%	3.8%

Rates differ by program partly due to the characteristics of adults served. ESD job search is typically provided to adults with more work experience and fewer barriers to employment than adults served by other programs. Vocational and postsecondary education is generally provided to adults who have completed high school or its equivalent, though SBCTC colleges provide vocational education to some adults who are working on high school credentials through the I-Best program. Outcomes through 2012 were lowest for Community Jobs enrollees, who face the greatest barriers, have lower education levels, and are more often working on adult basic education, high school equivalency, or basic skill development than adults in other programs. The Commerce Job Connection program began in July 2011 and has increased Commerce program performance. Job Connection is a 3-month paid work assignment used to build references and demonstrate work skills for adults with few barriers. Employment outcomes for the Community Jobs enrollees (who do have barriers) are typically higher than those for adult basic education, basic skills development, or high school completion measured independently. Data were collected in November 2015.

Source: ACES data warehouse, Afarrays file and UI Wage file. Prepared by OFM Forecasting staff.

Targeted Measure 4: Employment after Employment Employment Security Job Search



Targets

Targets are Quarter 1: 58.8%; Quarter 2: 59.0%; Quarter 3: 58.0%; and Quarter 4: 58.6% based on results from calendar 2011.

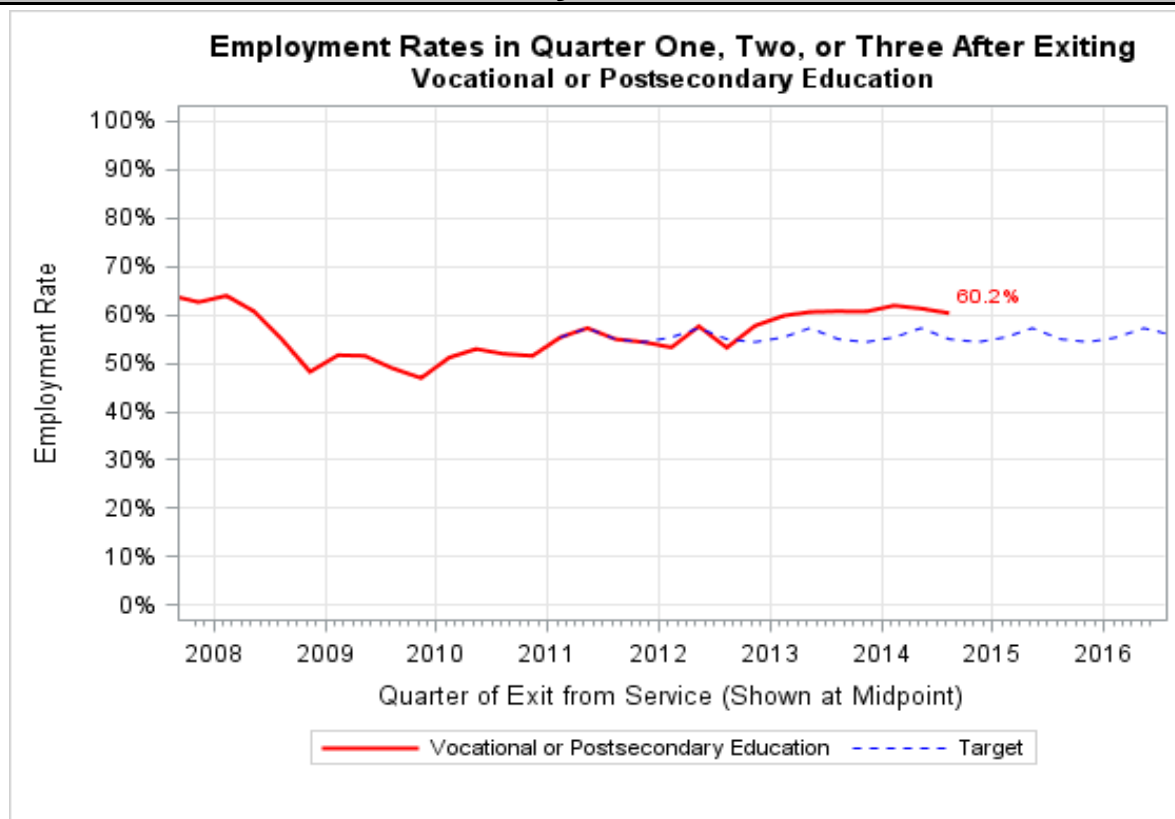
Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like the unemployment rate, the characteristics of the adults assigned to the program, and the combination of other services received by those who left the program. Results following ESD job search in Q3 2014 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (71.1%) followed by Region 1 (70.8%) and Region 3 (63.5%). Local Planning Areas (LPAs) with employment outcomes exceeding 65% after ESD Job Search were: Benton/Franklin (102), Chelan/Douglas (57), Grant/Adams (58), Spokane/Lincoln (444), Walla Walla/Columbia (21), and Yakima/Kittitas (245) in Region 1; King Eastside (33), King South (197), North Snohomish (151), Rainier/Capitol Hill/Belltown (78), Renton (67), Skagit/San Juan/Camano (38), South Snohomish (36), Whatcom (55), and White Center (108) in Region 2; and Pierce County (732) and Thurston County (164) in Region 3. The number of ESD job search exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA.

No LPAs had employment levels below 45% after ESD job search. Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (44) had rates below 45% in 26 of the last 35 quarters. Klickitat/Skamania had rates below 45% in 25 of those quarters. Those LPAs border on other states. UI wage records may not include employment of adults finding jobs in neighboring states. Employment rates following ESD job search in Q3 2014 were the highest on record at each of those LPAs: 52% and 59% respectively.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 5: Employment after Vocational or Postsecondary Education



Target

Targets are Quarter 1: 55.2%; Quarter 2: 57.1%; Quarter 3: 54.8%; and Quarter 4: 54.2% based on results from calendar 2011.

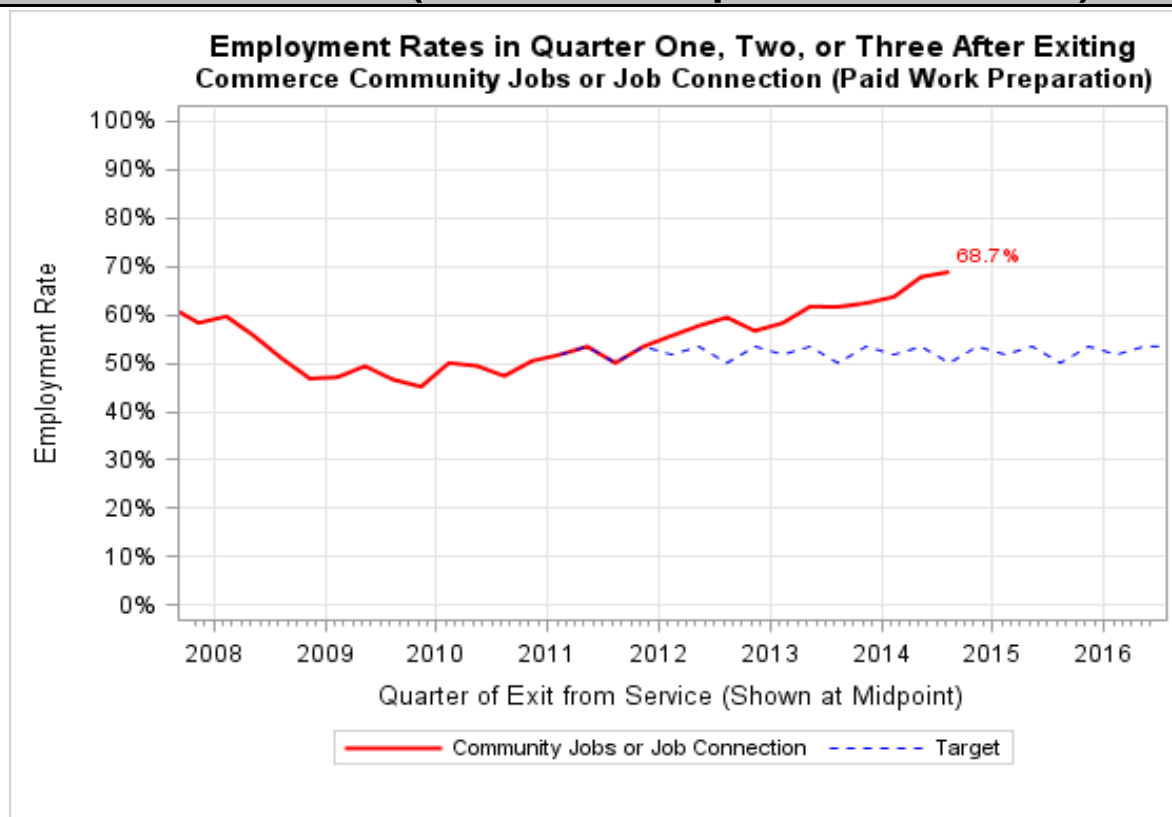
Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like the unemployment rate, the characteristics of the adults served by schools, and the combination of other services received by those who left the program. Results following vocational or postsecondary education in Q3 2014 were highest in DSHS Region 1 (61.6%) followed by Region 2 (61.2%) and Region 3 (58.8%). Local Planning Areas (LPAs) with employment outcomes exceeding 65% after vocational or postsecondary education were: Benton/Franklin (15), Grant/Adams (5), and Yakima/Kittitas (32) in Region 1; King Eastside (20), King South (78), Rainier/Capitol Hill/Belltown (45), and Renton (14) in Region 2; and Mason County (12); Pierce County (158) and Thurston County (34) in Region 3. The number of vocational or postsecondary education exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results.

Four LPAs had employment levels below 45% after vocational or postsecondary education: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (3) in Region 1; Whidbey Island (2) in Region 2; Clallam/Jefferson (11) in Region 3; and Klickitat/Skamania (1) straddling Regions 1 and 3. UI wage records may not include all employment of those finding jobs in neighboring states. Two other LPAs, Chelan/Douglas and Okanogan County in Region 1, did not have any vocational or postsecondary exits in Q3 2014. Okanogan County has not had any exits from vocational or postsecondary education since Q2 2013.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 6: Employment after Community Jobs or Job Connection (Paid Work Preparation Activities)



Targets

Targets are Quarter 1: 51.6%; Quarter 2: 53.3%; Quarter 3: 49.9%; and Quarter 4: 53.3% based on results from calendar 2011.

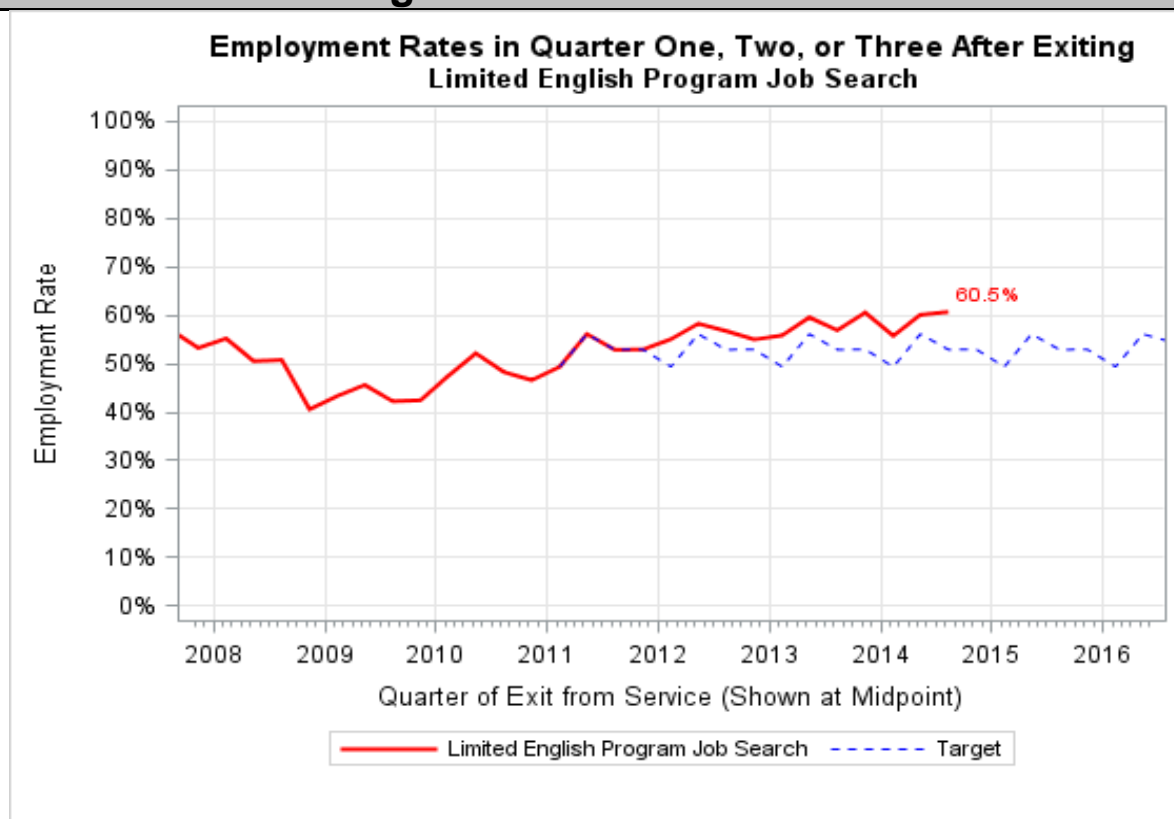
Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like the unemployment rate, the characteristics of the adults assigned to the programs, and the combination of other services received by those who left the programs. The average employment rate following Community Jobs, dealing with barriers to employment, was 63.8% following Q3 2014. The average rate following Job Connection, dealing with lack of recent work experience, was 77.4%. Results after Community Jobs or Job Connection in Q3 2014 were highest in DSHS Region 2 (72.6%) followed by Region 3 (68.1%) and Region 1 (65.5%). Local Planning Areas (LPAs) with outcomes exceeding 65% after Community Jobs or Job Connection were: Benton/Franklin (26), Chelan/Douglas (6), Grant/Adams (11), Spokane/Lincoln (108), and Yakima/Kittitas (76) in Region 1; King South (63), North Seattle (11), North Snohomish (32), Renton (18), Skagit/San Juan/Camano (11), South Snohomish (15), Whatcom (17), Whidbey Island (13), and White Center (24) in Region 2; and Cowlitz/Wahkiakum (52), Grays Harbor/Pacific (7), Kitsap (23), Lewis County (13), Mason County (14), Pierce County (147), and Thurston County (30) in Region 3.

Four LPAs had employment levels below 45% after Community Jobs or Job Connection: Asotin/Garfield/Whitman (2), Tri-Counties (6), and Walla Walla/Columbia (8) in Region 1; and Klickitat/Skamania (8) straddling Regions 1 and 3. Results for border counties may not include all out-of-state employment.

[Return to Contents](#)

Targeted Measure 7: Employment after Limited English Program Job Search



Target

Targets are Quarter 1: 49.2%; Quarter 2: 55.9%; Quarter 3: 52.7%; and Quarter 4: 52.7% based on results from calendar 2011.

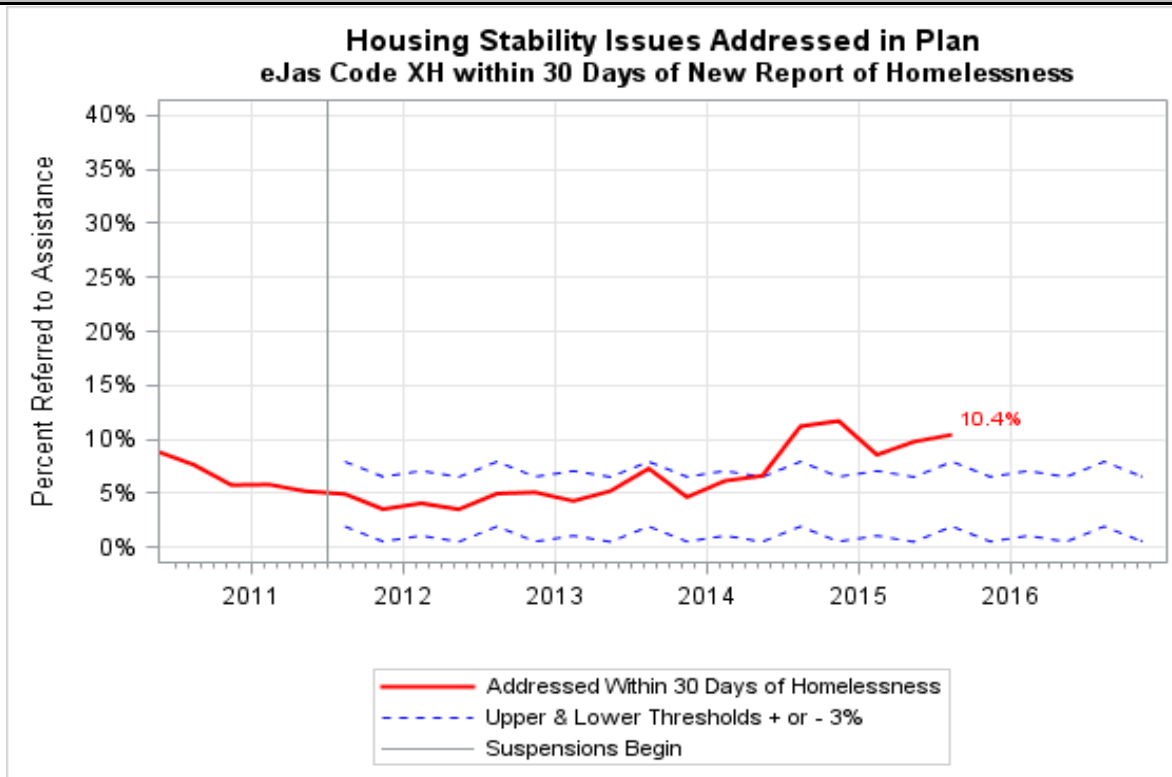
Analysis

Results depend on a number of factors, like the unemployment rate, the characteristics of the adults assigned to the program, and the combination of other services received by those who left the program. Results following Limited English Program (LEP) job search in Q3 2014 were highest in DSHS Region 1 (66.7%) followed by Region 2 (60.2%) and Region 3 (55.8%). Local Planning Areas (LPAs) with employment outcomes exceeding 65% after LEP job search were: Benton/Franklin (10) and Yakima/Kittitas (1) in Region 1; North Seattle (16), North Snohomish (15), Renton (16), South Snohomish (9) and Whatcom County (4) in Region 2; and Clark County (15), Kitsap County (1), and Thurston County (4) in Region 3. The number of LEP job search exits is shown in parentheses for each LPA.

Two LPAs had employment levels below 45% after LEP job search: Cowlitz/Wahkiakum (1) and Pierce County (31), both in Region 3. Twelve LPAs had no LEP programs operating in their areas during Q3 2014 and therefore had no outcomes to report. There were 357 LEP job search exits in Region 2 during Q3 2014 but only 54 in Region 1 and 52 in Region 3. Small sample sizes can increase the variability of results. Results for border counties may not include all out-of-state employment.

[Return to Contents](#)

Driver Measure 11: Housing Stability Issues Addressed in Plan



Definition of Measure

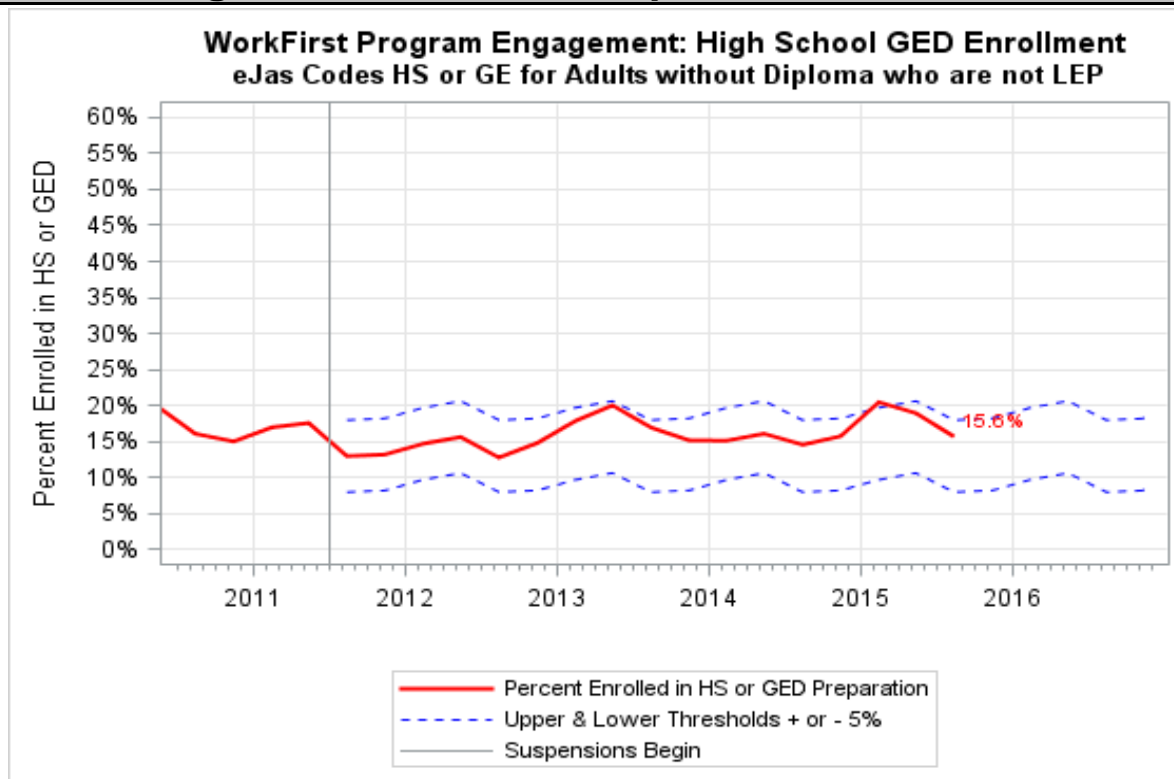
Percent of TANF parents where housing improvement actions were part of the TANF plan. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who had housing improvement actions as part of the TANF plan as indicated by the XH eJAS component code within the month. The denominator is the number of TANF adults recorded as homeless in the current month, but not homeless in the previous month according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using the ACES and eJAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 7,871 adults were identified as newly homeless per quarter during FY 2012. Of these, an average of 1,418 adults were identified as homeless without housing. An average of 83 adults per quarter had an open XH component during the month in which their status changed to homelessness, as recorded by ACES and eJAS. This produced an average rate of 4.0% in FY 2012. This measure uses a change in housing status from non-homeless in one month to a homeless status in the next month to indicate an emergent need for services.

An average of 5,903 TANF adults changed their housing status to homeless (with or without housing) per quarter during FY 2015. An average of 610 adults per quarter had an open XH component during the month in which their status changed to homeless, as recorded by ACES and eJAS. This produced an average rate of 10.3% in FY 2015. Changes to the Comprehensive Evaluation in July 2014 have likely improved the identification homeless adults and increased services to them. The new CE asks about housing status, while the original CE did not.

[Return to Contents](#)

Driver Measure 12: Program Engagement: Enrollment in High School or GED Preparation Activities



Definition of Measure

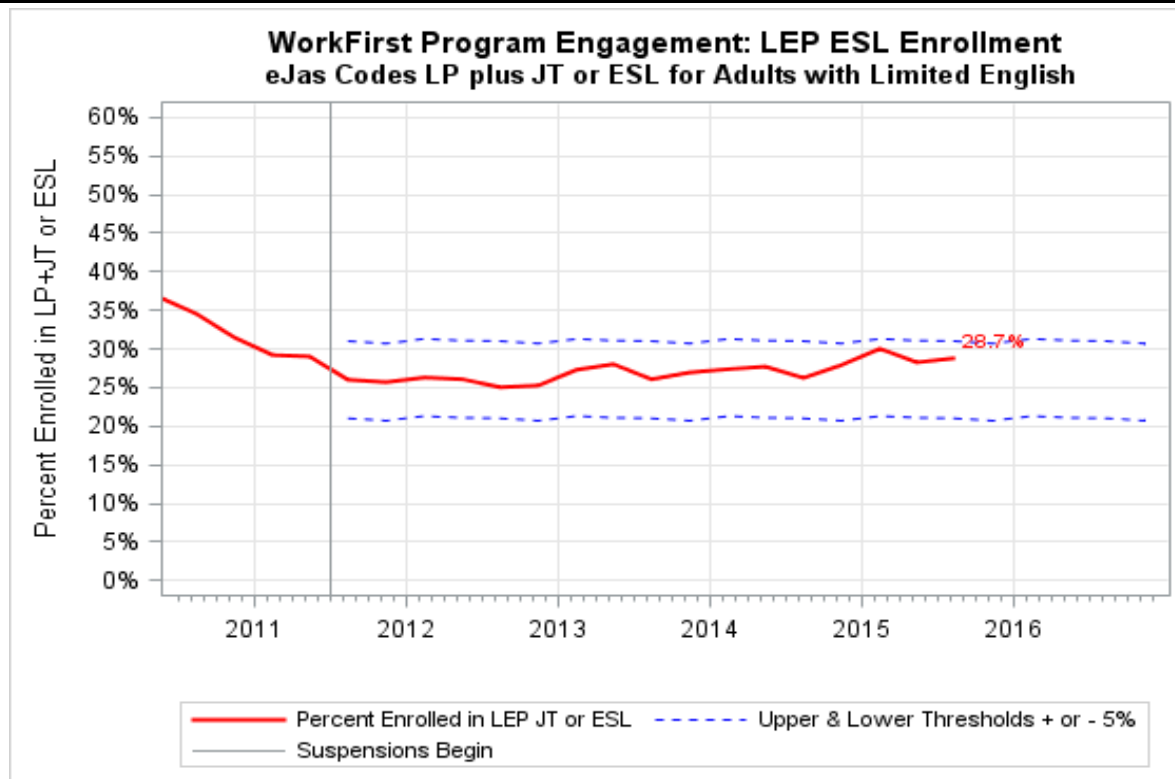
Percent of TANF adults without a high school diploma or equivalent who are engaged in high school or high school equivalency preparation activities. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults, excluding those eligible to participate in Limited English Proficiency (LEP) programs, who were engaged in high school or high school equivalency preparation as indicated by the HS or GE eJAS component codes. The denominator is the number of TANF adults (with the same LEP exclusion) whose education level was less than high school diploma or GED during the month as recorded in ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using the ACES and eJAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 13,196 adults (excluding LEP adults) were identified with an education level below high school diploma or equivalent per quarter during FY 2012. An average of 1,843 adults (excluding LEP) were enrolled in high school or high school equivalency preparation programs per quarter. This produced an average engagement rate of 14.0% during FY 2012. High school or high school equivalency preparation activities are most common among younger adults. This measure does not include any age restriction, which produces a relatively low engagement rate. Adult basic education can also be provided under other components, including Job Skills Enhancement Training (JT), Life Skills Training (LS), and basic education (BE).

There were 49,036 TANF adults per month in FY 2012. Non-LEP adults with less than a high school diploma or equivalent made up almost 27% of TANF adults in FY 2012, 24% in FY 2014, and 22% in FY 2015. For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 35-36. Educational outcomes for SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 95-97.

[Return to Contents](#)

Driver Measure 13: Program Engagement: Enrollment in Basic Education and ESL Programs by LEP Adults



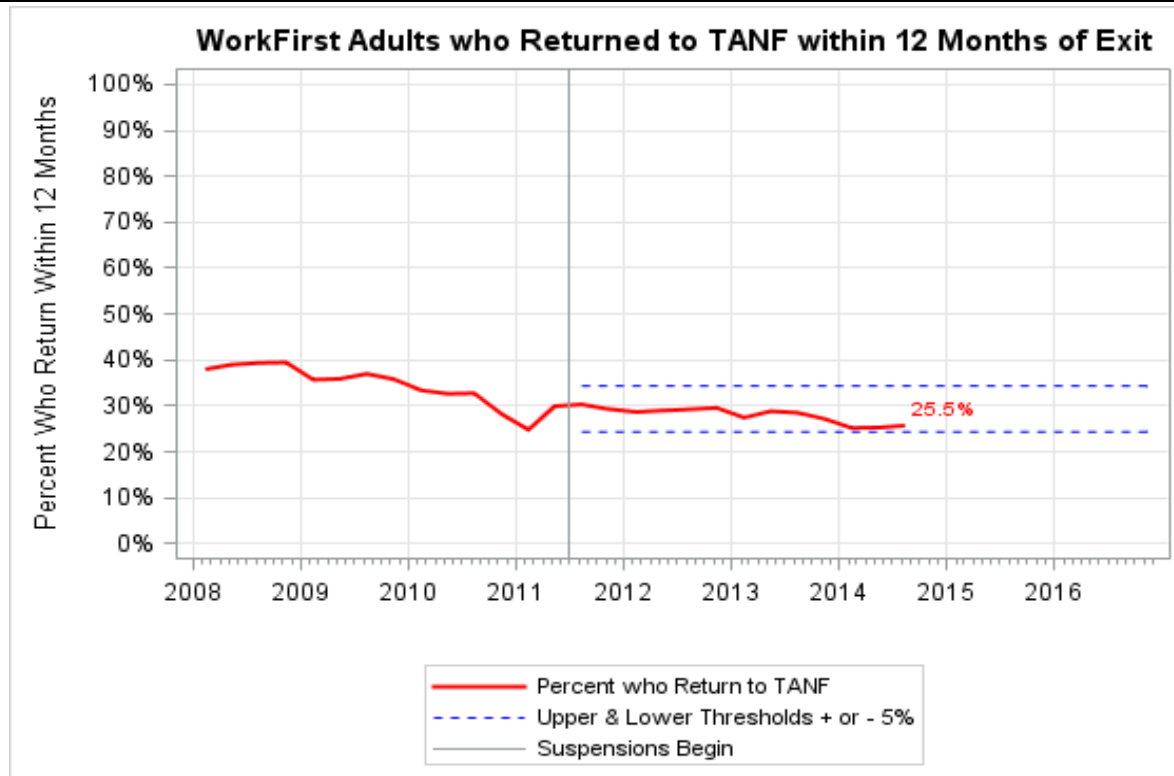
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF Limited English Proficiency (LEP) adults who are engaged in English as a second language programs. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults referred to Limited English Pathway providers as indicated by being enrolled in the LP (Limited English Pathway) eJAS component code concurrently with the JT (Job Skills Enhancement Training) component or enrollment in English as a second language (ES) regardless of other component codes. The denominator of this measure is the count of TANF adults identified as non-English speakers or immigrants. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPs data using the ACES and eJAS data systems. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 6,064 adults were identified as non-English speakers or immigrants eligible for LEP programs per quarter during FY 2012. The criteria used to identify this denominator include a primary language code other than English; codes for needing an interpreter; or one of six Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) verification or status variables. An average of 1,571 adults were enrolled either in the combination of LP and JT or in the ES component per quarter during FY 2012. The JT component is commonly used to designate adult basic education activities in eJAS. Combining JT with the LP code indicates adult basic education targeted to the LEP target population. LEP services often include job search assistance as well. The average engagement rate for LEP ESL programs was 25.9% in FY 2012. The LEP denominator made up 12% of TANF adults in FY 2012 and FY 2014 but increased to almost 14% of TANF adults in FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts of LEP enrollees in job search, see page 30. Employment outcomes for this pathway are provided on pages 53-54, 58, 86, 90, and 94. [Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 14: Return to TANF after Exit



Definition of Measure

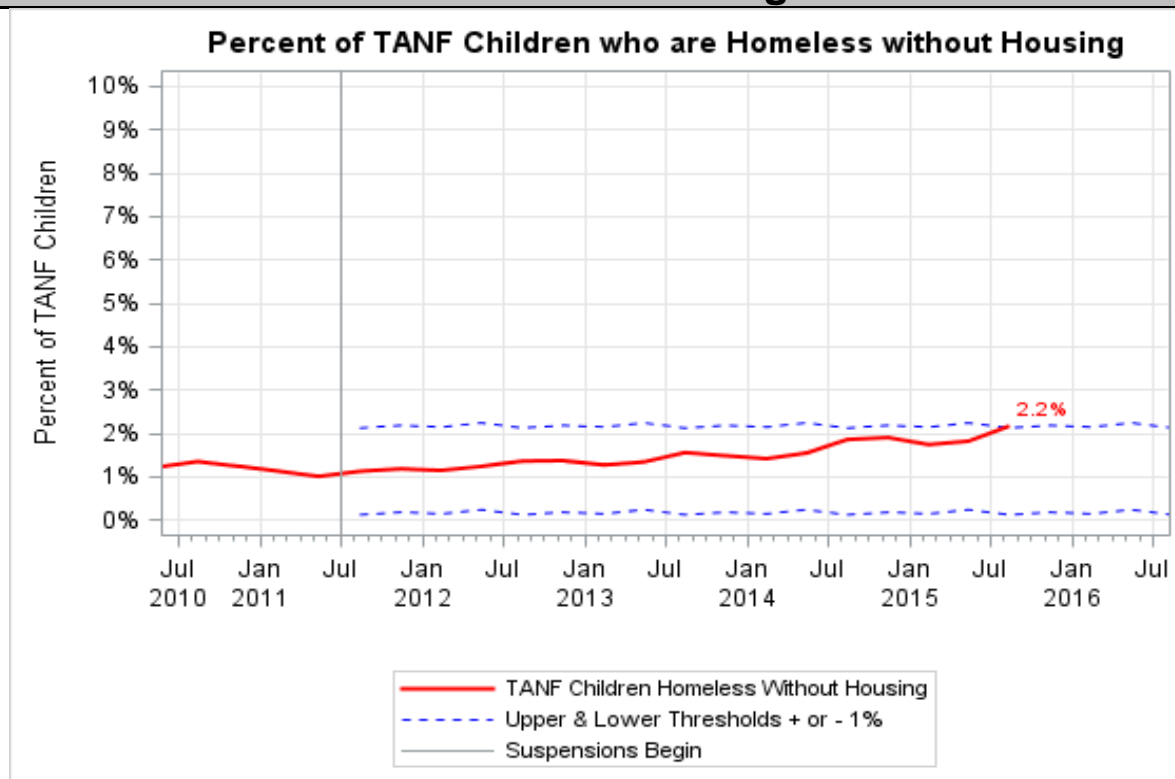
Percent of WorkFirst adults who return to TANF within a year after exit. The numerator for this measure is the number of WorkFirst adults who left TANF during a quarter and returned (or whose family members returned) to TANF cash assistance within the following 12 months. The denominator is the number of WorkFirst adults who exited during the quarter. The data source is a DSHS-EMAPS report on long-term exits recoded to define return to TANF within 12 months, with monthly data converted to quarterly data.

An average of 14,153 WorkFirst adults exited TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. Of these, an average of 4,123 either returned to TANF within 12 months or had other family members who did so. The resulting rate of return to TANF was 29.1%. The low rates of return to TANF during the last quarter of calendar 2010 (28.0%) and first quarter of 2011 (24.6%) stem from changes to non-compliance sanction policies completed in November 2010 and changes to time limit policies implemented in February 2011. These policy changes produced a large number exits that were not followed by return to TANF by parents or family members. The baseline and thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2012 data. FY 2012 was the period of ESSB 5921 suspensions of work requirements for parents with young children. This could have influenced patterns of return to TANF after exit.

TANF payment standards were increased by 9% in July 2015. This does not appear to have changed the percent adults returning to TANF during the 12 months following the third quarter of 2014.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 15: Percent of TANF Children who are Homeless without Housing



Definition of Measure

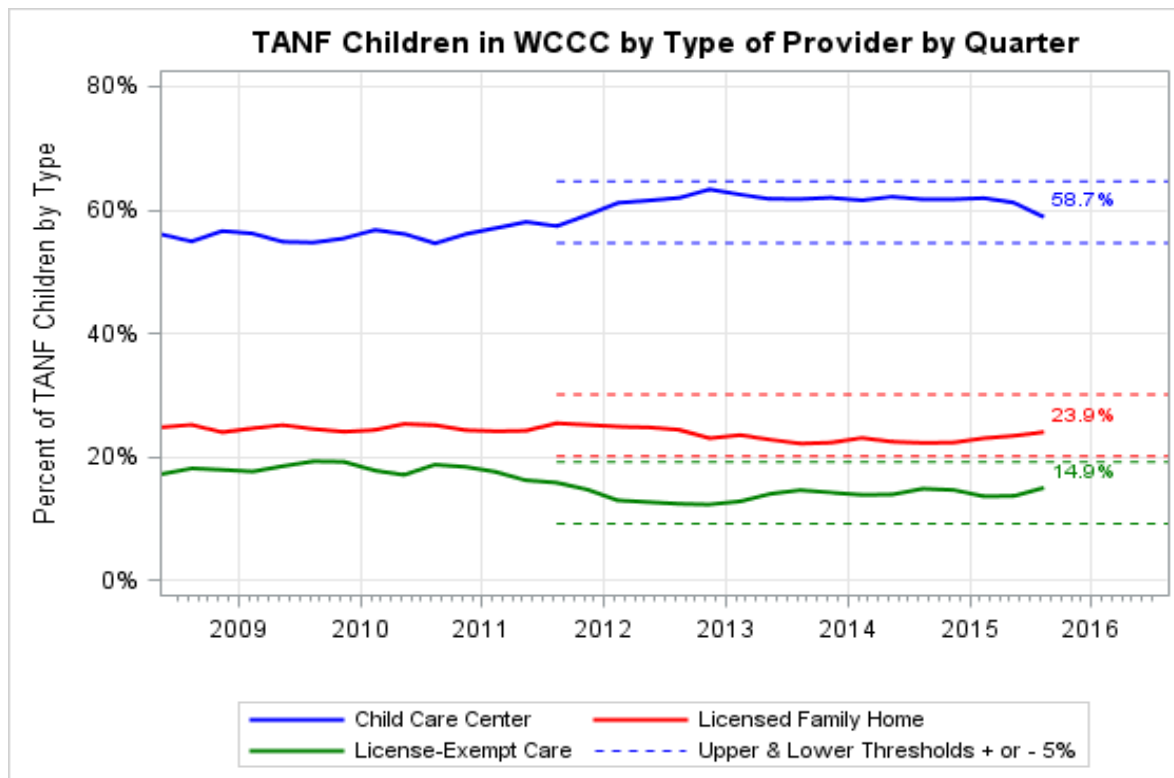
Percent of TANF children who are reported being homeless without housing. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF children reported as homeless without housing. The denominator is the number of TANF children during the same period according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using the ACES data system. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 103,096 children received TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. Of these, an average of 1,194 children were identified as homeless without housing. Homeless with housing generally includes people who are staying with family or friends, or using shelters. Homeless without housing generally indicates living in vehicles or out of doors, and indicates the greatest risk. Assistance recipients are asked to report housing status at each application for benefits and eligibility review and a housing status code is attached to each benefit eligibility period recorded in ACES. The average percent of the TANF child population that was homeless without housing was 1.2% in FY 2012. The baseline and thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2012 data.

The number of TANF children who were homeless without housing during Q3 2015 was 1,292 -- 1% less than in Q3 2014 despite a 8% drop in the number of homeless TANF children and a 15% drop in the number of TANF children over the same time period. The new Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process adopted in July 2014 asks a screening question and 5 follow-up questions about housing needs. The original CE asked no housing questions. This measure does not use CE data directly, but the new CE process appears to have improved the coding of housing status on eligibility records.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 16: TANF Children Using WCCC Child Care by Modality



Definition of Measure

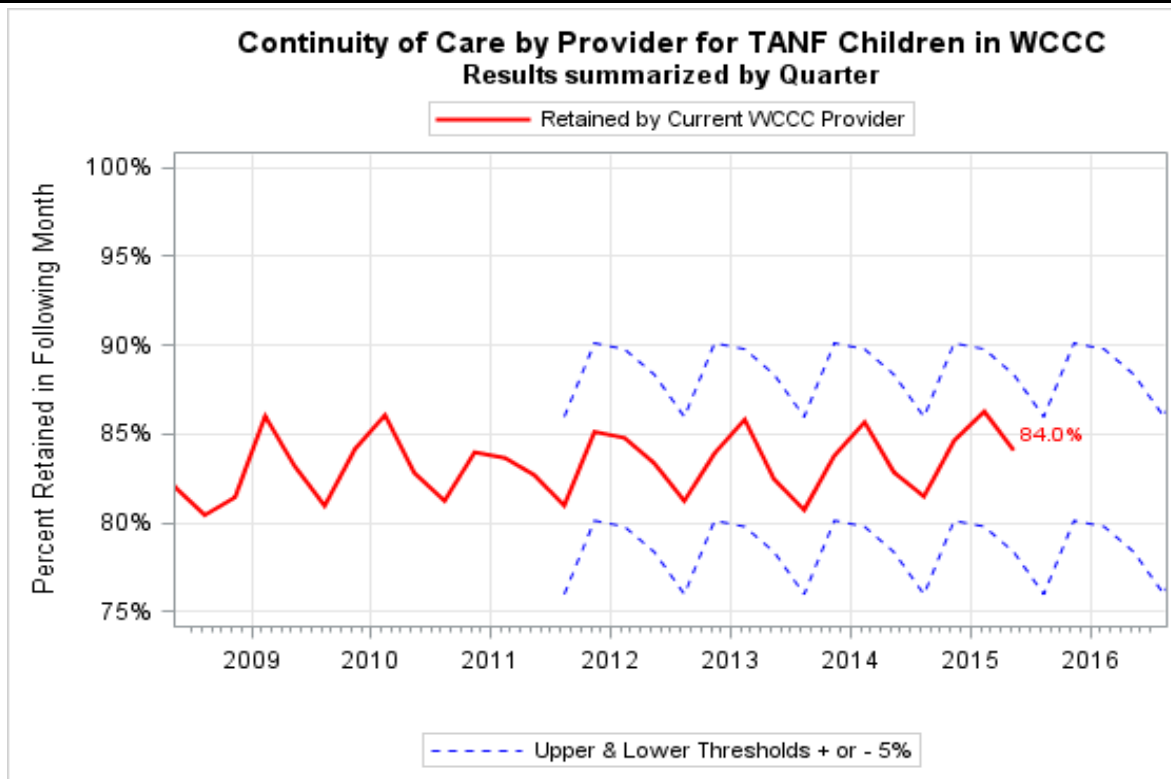
Percent of TANF children using WCCC Care who are using child care centers, licensed family homes, or license-exempt care. The numerator of these measures is the number of months of care in each modality during the quarter. The denominator is the total months of care for TANF children during the quarter. Type of provider is indicated by Social Service Payment System and licensing records. A small number of children served in more than one type of care during the same month are not counted in one of the provider types, so percentages shown do not sum to 100%. The data source is Department of Early Learning (DEL) records on care and type of provider. DEL records are matched to DSHS ACES records to determine which children received TANF during the month of care or the last month prior to care. Data matching is conducted by OFM and the measure is calculated by OFM.

An average of 24,870 months of WCCC child care were provided for TANF children per quarter in FY 2015, down 54% from the 53,651 months of child care for TANF children provided per quarter in FY 2011. As use of care declined, the proportion of care provided by licensed child care centers increased from an average of 56.2% in FY 2011 to 61.5% in FY 2015. The proportion of care provided by licensed family homes decreased from 24.4% in FY 2011 to 22.6% in FY 2015. The proportion of care provided by license-exempt providers declined from 17.7% in FY 2011 to 14.1% in FY 2015. Shares shifted in Q3 2015, with use of centers declining and use of family homes and exempt providers increasing.

For comparison, the proportion of WCCC care provided to non-TANF related children by licensed child care centers in FY 2015 was 54.7%, up from 49.6% in FY 2011. The proportions of non-TANF related care provided by licensed family homes and license-exempt care were 24.4% and 18.7% in FY 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 17: Stability of Care by Provider for TANF Children using WCCC Child Care



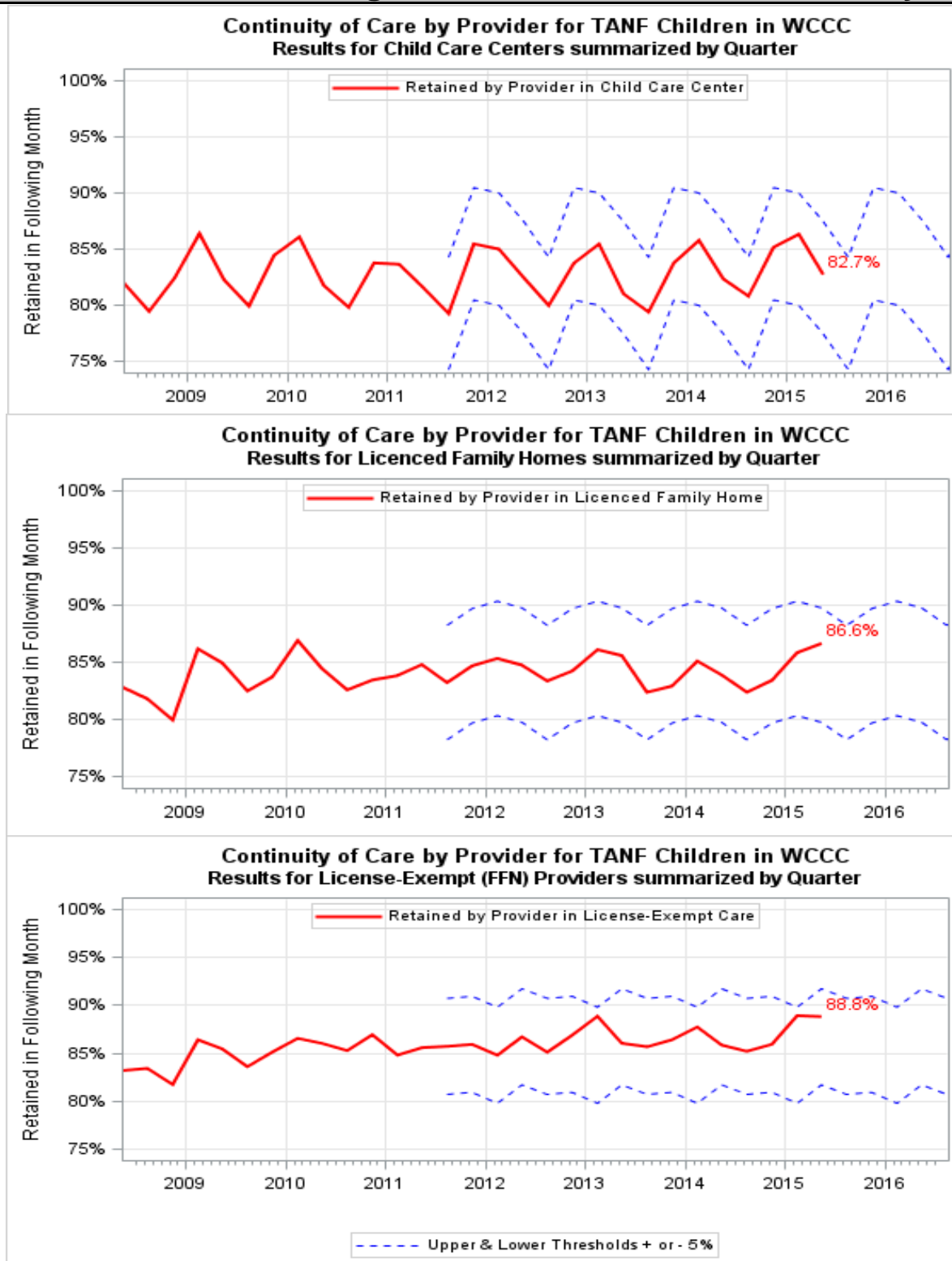
Definition of Measure

Stability of child care is defined as the number of children using WCCC care during the month who are still using WCCC care during the following month divided by the number of children using WCCC in the first month. It is the opposite of the exit rate from child care. If 15% of child care users leave child care each month, the rate of child care continuity is 85%. Continuity by provider measures the stability (continuity) with the same provider. The summary measure shown above shows continuity by provider for TANF-related care. The three charts for Barometer Measures 18 to 20 (page 66) show this measure separately within each provider type. The data source is Department of Early Learning (DEL) records. DEL records are matched to DSHS ACES records to determine which children received TANF during the month of care or month immediately prior to care. Children who continue to receive WCCC with their current provider following exit from TANF are shown having continuity of child care even though they have left TANF. Children leave the sample used to calculate this measure two months after they last received TANF. This measure is calculated by OFM.

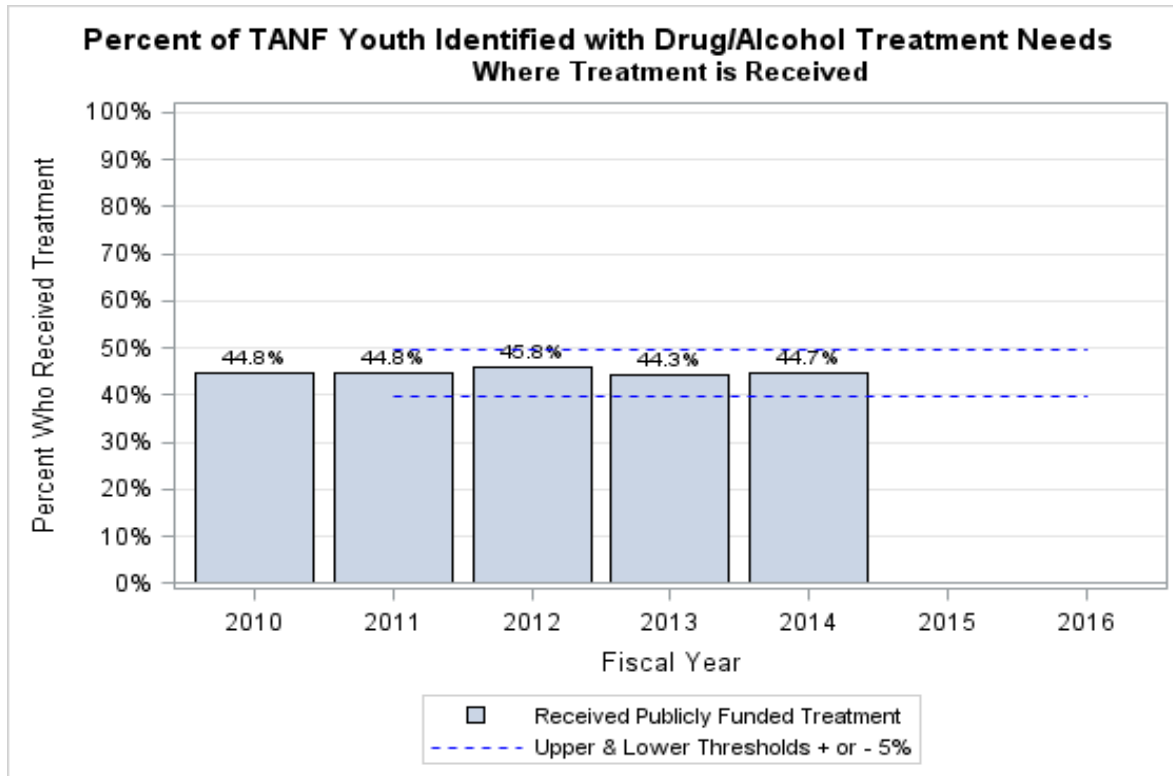
In FY 2012, 87.3% of TANF children using WCCC care continued to receive care during the following month; 83.4% received care with the same provider. Average rates in FY 2015 were 88.4% and 84.0%. WCCC child care for TANF children has less continuity than WCCC care for non-TANF children. The average continuity in care for non-TANF children was 89.6% in FY 2012 (90.7% in FY 2015). Average continuity at the same provider for non-TANF children was 86.5% in FY 2012 (87.5% in FY 2015). The lower continuity for TANF children appears to come from activity gaps associated with WorkFirst. Continuity for Child Only TANF children even higher than that for non-TANF children. Children in WorkFirst households had child care continuity of only 86.5% in FY 2012 (87.4% in FY 2015) and continuity with the same provider at only 82.3% in FY 2012 (82.7% in FY 2015).

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measures 18 to 20: Stability of Care by Provider for TANF Children using each WCCC Child Care Modality



Barometer Measure 21: Alcohol or Drug Treatment Received (Youth)



Definition of Measure

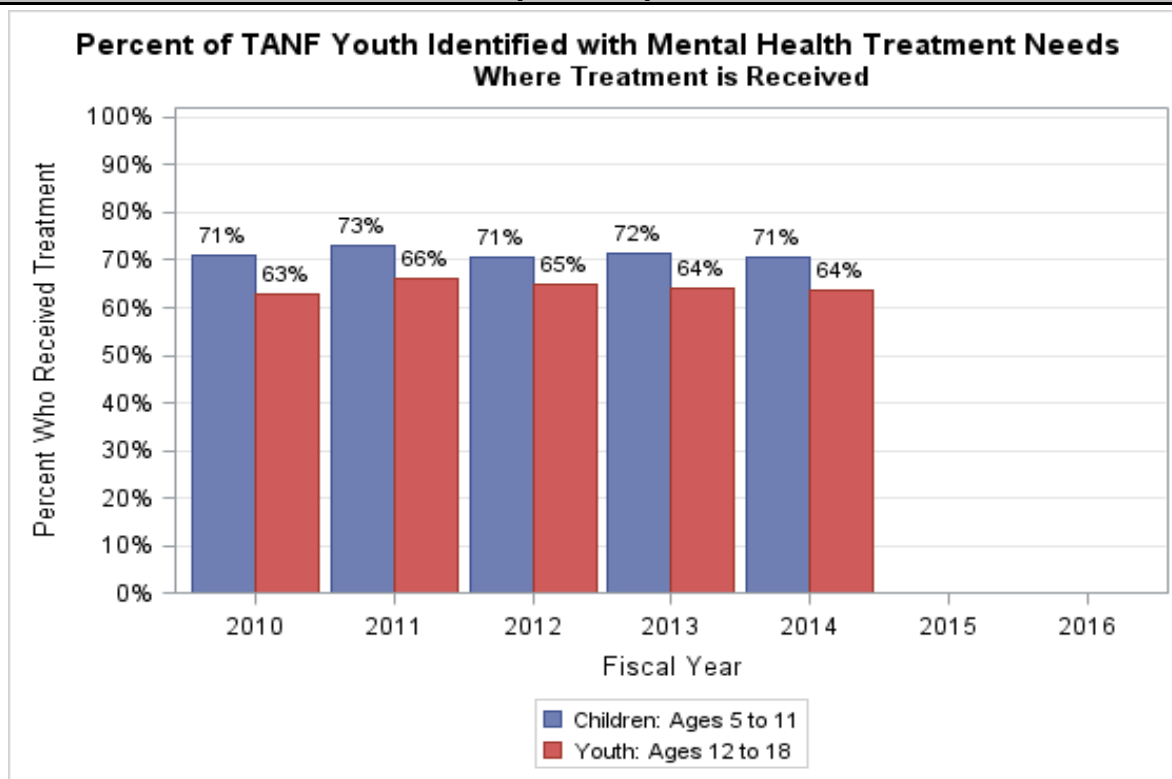
Percent of TANF youth identified as in need of drug or alcohol (AOD) treatment where treatment is provided. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF youth, ages 12 to 17, who received publicly funded AOD treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF youth, ages 12 to 17 needing AOD treatment. AOD treatment need is indicated by administrative data that reflect services, medications, or arrests recorded for substance abuse related problems in the current or prior fiscal year. TANF youth are identified in ACES. AOD Treatment and AOD Treatment needs are identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA) Integrated Client Database.

A total of 38,646 TANF youth between the ages of 12 and 17 in FY 2011 were identified for this measure. Of these, 2,728 youth were identified in the Integrated Client Database as having an AOD treatment need. A total of 1,222 youth were identified as receiving publicly funded AOD treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 44.8%. The data suggest that 7.1% of TANF youth ages 12 to 17 during FY 2011 had AOD treatment needs. By FY 2014, the number of TANF youth between the ages of 12 and 17 was 24,885 (36% lower). The number of youth with AOD need was 1,757 (7.1% of youth). The number of youth receiving AOD services was 785. These counts include Child Only TANF children.

This measure is updated once a year. The most recent update was prepared on August 12, 2015. Numerators and denominators are for each year are updated when the measure is recalculated, and differ from those in RDA's FY 2012 and FY 2013 reports. Changes are due to data updates and reporting improvements. The baseline thresholds were recalculated from current data for FY 2011. See page 70 for similar information on TANF adults.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 22: Mental Health Treatment Received (Youth)



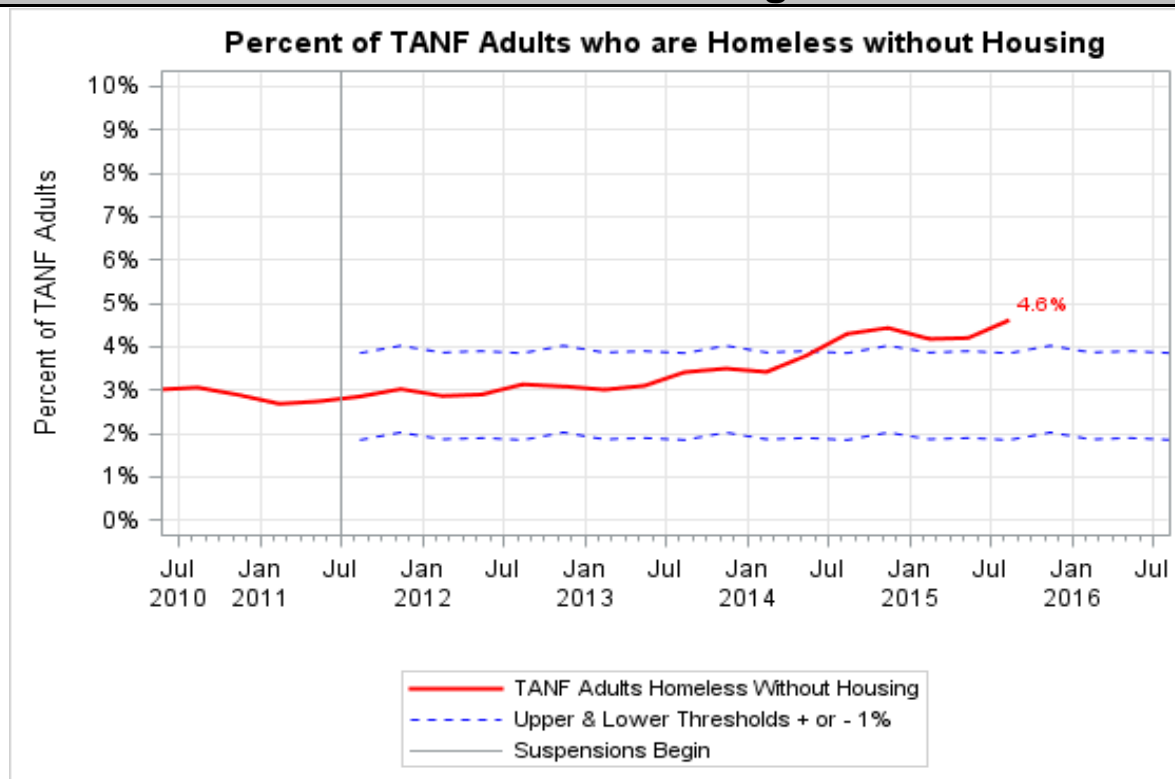
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF youth identified as in need of mental health treatment where treatment is received. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF youth who received publicly funded mental health treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF youth needing mental health treatment. Age is measured at the mid-point of each fiscal year. Mental health need is identified through medical records and service files. Any receipt of mental health services through the DSHS Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR/MH); prescribed psychotropic medications; or mental health related medical diagnoses in defined categories is considered an indication of mental health need. Receipt of treatment is defined as outpatient mental health services through a Regional Support Network or mental health services provided through the client's Medicaid medical benefit, including management of mental health conditions in a primary care setting or Medicaid-paid tribal mental health encounters. Mental health needs and treatment are identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis Integrated Client Database. These data were prepared on August 12, 2015, and will be updated annually.

A total of 38,646 TANF youth between the ages of 12 and 17 in FY 2011 were identified for this measure. Of these, 10,404 youth were identified with MH treatment needs and 6,892 received treatment. Treatment rates for younger children, ages 5 to 11, were somewhat higher with 9,324 children receiving treatment out of 12,734 younger children needing it. Some 20% of younger children, as opposed to 27% of older children, were identified as having treatment needs in FY 2011. By FY 2014, the number of children was one-third smaller and the percent with treatment needs was higher: 23% for younger children and 31% for older children. The percent of children in need who received treatment was slightly lower. Treatment needs are lower for TANF children than for TANF adults, and treatment rates for children are higher. This measure includes Child Only TANF children. See page 71 for information on TANF adults.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 23: Percent of TANF Adults who are Homeless without Housing



Definition of Measure

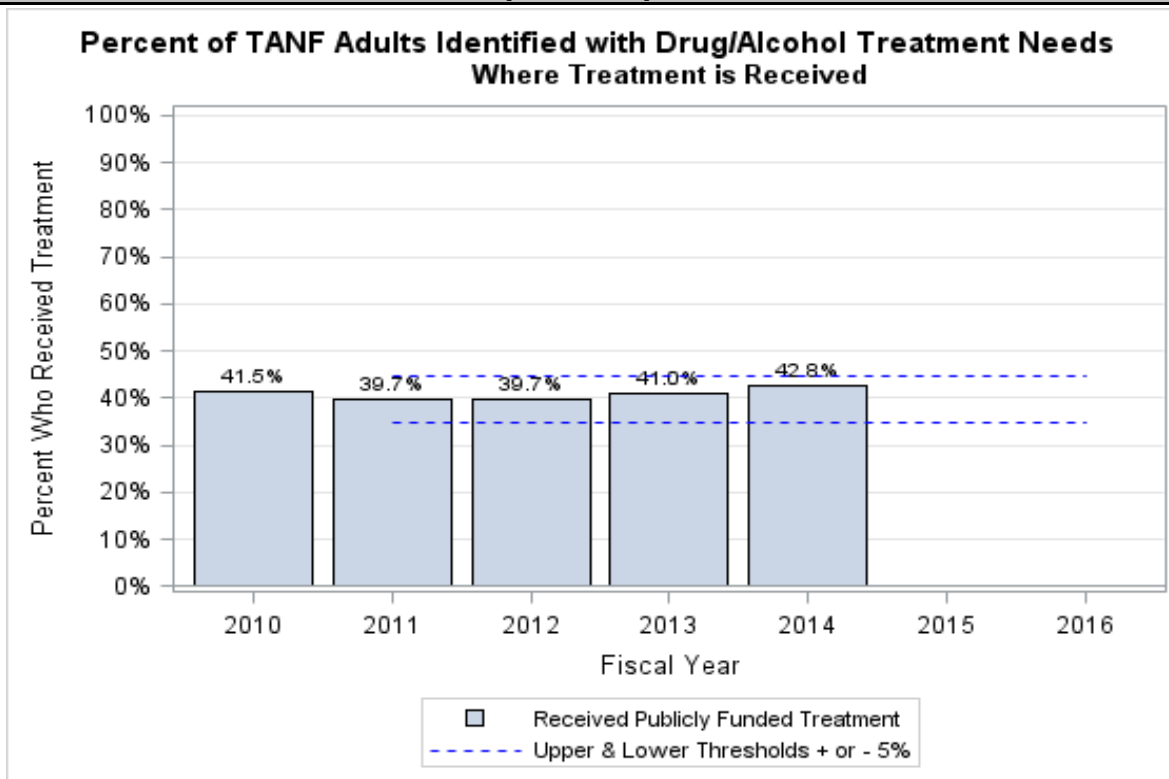
Percent of TANF adults who reported being homeless without housing. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who reported being homeless without housing. The denominator is the number of TANF adults during the same period according to ACES records. The data source is DSHS-ESA-EMAPS data using the ACES data system. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,035 adults received TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. Of these, an average of 1,418 adults were identified as homeless without housing. Homeless with housing generally includes people who are staying with family or friends, or using shelters. Homeless without housing generally indicates living in vehicles or out of doors, and indicates the greatest risk. Assistance recipients are asked to report housing status at each application for benefits and eligibility review and a housing status code is attached to each benefit eligibility period recorded in ACES. The average percent of the TANF adult population that was homeless without housing was 2.9% in FY 2012. The baseline and thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2012 data.

The number of TANF adults who were homeless without housing during Q3 2015 was 1,195 -- 16% fewer than in Q3 2014. The number of homeless adults on TANF dropped by 15% and the number of TANF adults dropped by 22% over the same period. The new Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process adopted in July 2014 asks a screening question and 5 follow-up questions about housing needs. The original CE asked no housing questions. This measure does not use CE data directly, but the new CE process appears to have improved the coding of housing status on eligibility records.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 24: Alcohol or Drug Treatment Received (Adults)



Definition of Measure

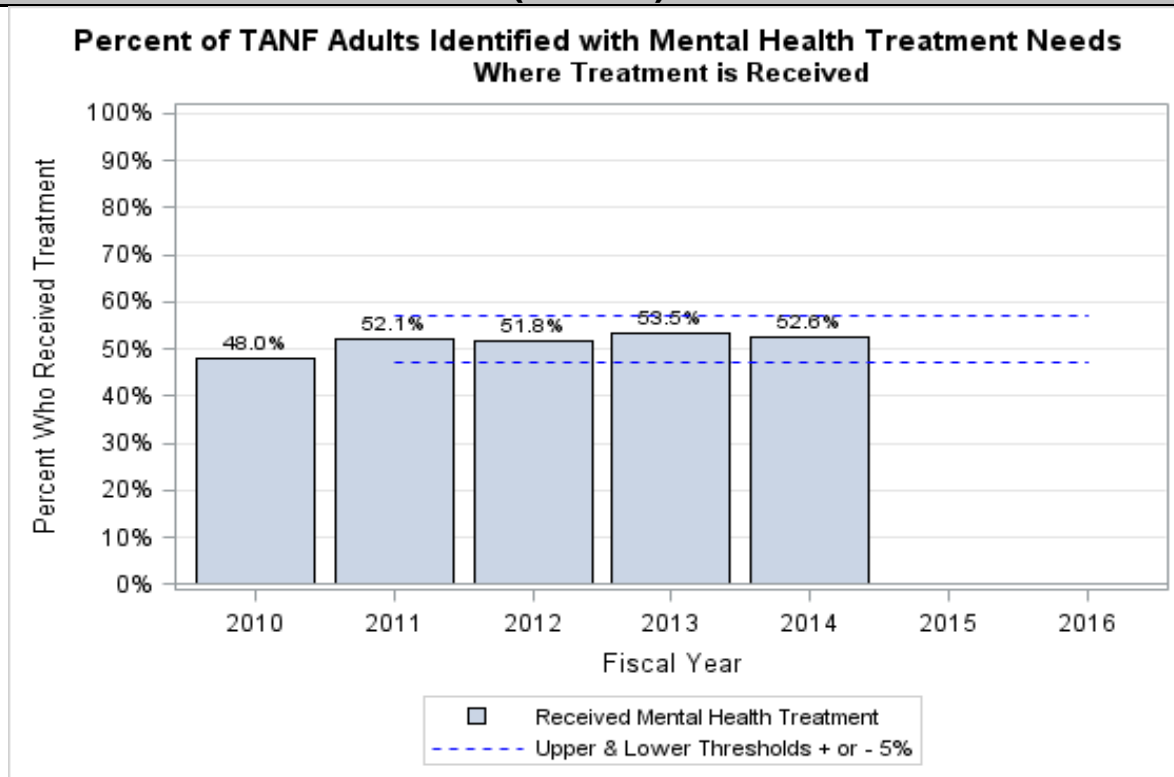
Percent of TANF adults identified as in need of drug or alcohol (AOD) treatment where treatment is provided. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who received publicly funded AOD treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF adults identified as needing AOD treatment. AOD treatment need is indicated by medical and administrative data that reflect services, medications, or arrests recorded for substance abuse related problems during the current or prior fiscal year. TANF adults are identified in ACES. AOD Treatment and AOD treatment needs are identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA) Integrated Client Database.

A total of 92,859 TANF adults in FY 2011 were identified for this measure. Of these, 14,494 were identified in the Integrated Client Database as having an AOD treatment need. A total of 5,752 adults were identified as receiving publicly funded AOD treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 39.7%. The data suggest that 15.6% of TANF adults during FY 2011 had AOD treatment needs. By FY 2014, the number of TANF adults was 63,859 (31% lower). The number of adults with AOD need was 11,306 (17.7% of adults). The number of adults receiving AOD services was 4,838.

This measure is updated once a year. The most recent update was prepared on August 12, 2015. Numerators and denominators are for each year are updated when the measure is recalculated, and differ from those in RDA's FY 2012 and FY 2013 reports. Changes are due to data updates and reporting improvements. The baseline thresholds were recalculated from current data for FY 2011. See page 67 for similar information on TANF children ages 12-17.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 25: Mental Health Treatment Received (Adults)



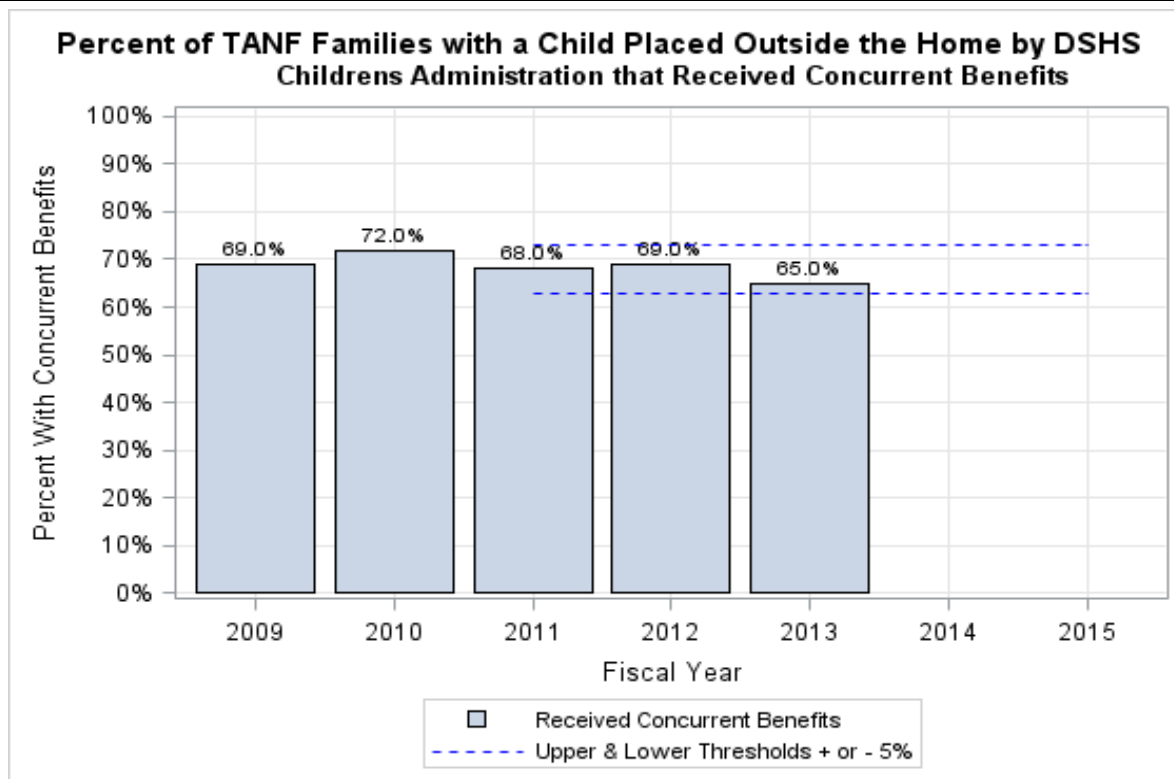
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF adults identified as in need of mental health treatment where treatment is received. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults who received publicly funded mental health treatment during a fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF adults needing mental health treatment. Mental health need is indicated through medical and service files. Any receipt of mental health services through the DSHS Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR/MH); prescribed psychotropic medications; or mental health-related medical diagnoses in defined categories is considered an indication of mental health need. Receipt of treatment is defined as outpatient mental health services through a Regional Support Network or mental health services provided through the client's Medicaid medical benefit, including management of mental health conditions in a primary care setting or Medicaid-paid tribal mental health encounters. Mental health needs and treatment are identified from the DSHS Research and Data Analysis Integrated Client Database. These data were prepared on August 12, 2015 and will be updated annually.

A total of 92,859 TANF adults in FY 2011 were identified for this measure. Of these, 35,331 adults were identified as having a mental health need. A total of 18,415 of these adults received treatment, yielding a treatment rate of 52.1%. The data suggest that 38% of TANF adults were identified as having mental health treatment needs during FY 2011. By FY 2014, the number of TANF adults was 31% smaller, the percent with treatment needs was higher (42%), and the percent receiving treatment was similar, at 52.6%. Treatment needs are higher for TANF adults than TANF children, and treatment rates for TANF adults are lower. See page 68 for similar information on TANF children.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 26: Percent of TANF Families With a Child Outside the Home Receiving Concurrent Benefits



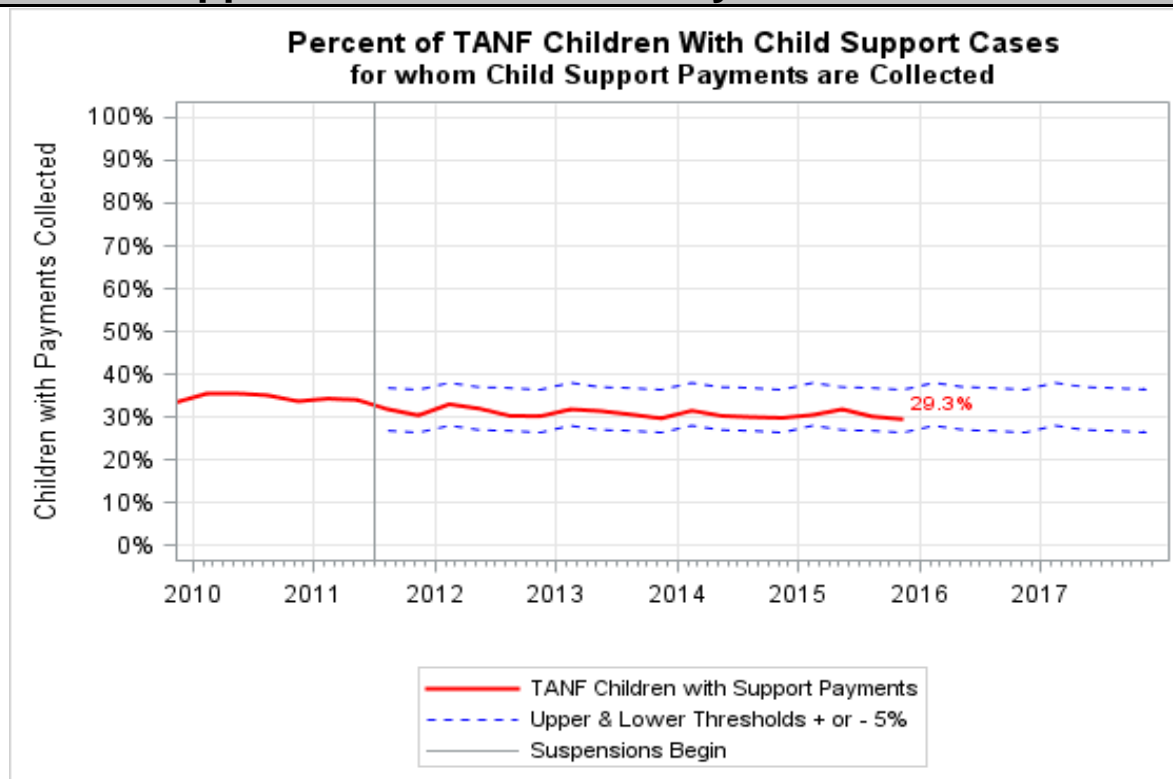
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF families with a child placed outside the home by DSHS Children's Administration (CA) that received concurrent benefits (when eligible). The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF households receiving a TANF payment through participation in the concurrent benefit program during the fiscal year. The denominator is the number of TANF households in which a child was placed outside the home by CA during the fiscal year. Data were obtained from DSHS/Research and Data Analysis. Data as of September 2014.

A total of 1,415 TANF households with children removed by CA were identified in FY 2011 for this measure. Of these, 1,164 or 68% were receiving concurrent benefits. The concurrent benefit program allows for the continuation of a TANF cash grant to a family from whom a child has been removed by CA and placed with a licensed or unlicensed caregiver, either of whom could be a relative. CA must expect the absence to be temporary (180 days or less) and that the child will be reunified with the family of removal. For more information: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/dshs-children%E2%80%99s-administrationtanf-concurrent-benefit-program-costs-and-reunifications-sfy-2009-removals>

Because of the nature of the data source, this measure is updated only once a year. The most recent data, received in March 2015, differ from data previously published, which had been received in July 2013. Data for 2009 through 2013 shown above are from the same 2014 data source. Improvements in the tracking process have led to an increased count of households with children removed. The percent families with concurrent benefits is also higher than in the previous results. The baseline and thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2011. [Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 27: Percent of TANF Children With Child Support Cases for whom Payments are Collected



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF children with child support cases for whom payments were collected during the quarter. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF children with a child support payment collected from the non-custodial parent (NCP) during the quarter. The denominator is the total number of TANF/SFA children with an open child support case during the quarter. Data source is DSHS-ESA EMAPS and the Support Enforcement Management System (SEMS). The data shown were produced on January 6, 2016.

An average of 103,093 children received TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. Of these, an average of 59,980 TANF children had open child support cases. Payments were received on behalf of an average of 19,095 children, or 31.8% of those with open child support cases. At that time, 58.2% of TANF children had an open child support case. By FY 2015, the average number of children receiving TANF had dropped to 66,397 per quarter, the number with an open child support case dropped to 41,384 and the number receiving support to 12,550. The number of TANF children with open child support cases and the number receiving payments dropped by 15% in the last year. The number of TANF children declined by almost 17% over the same time period.

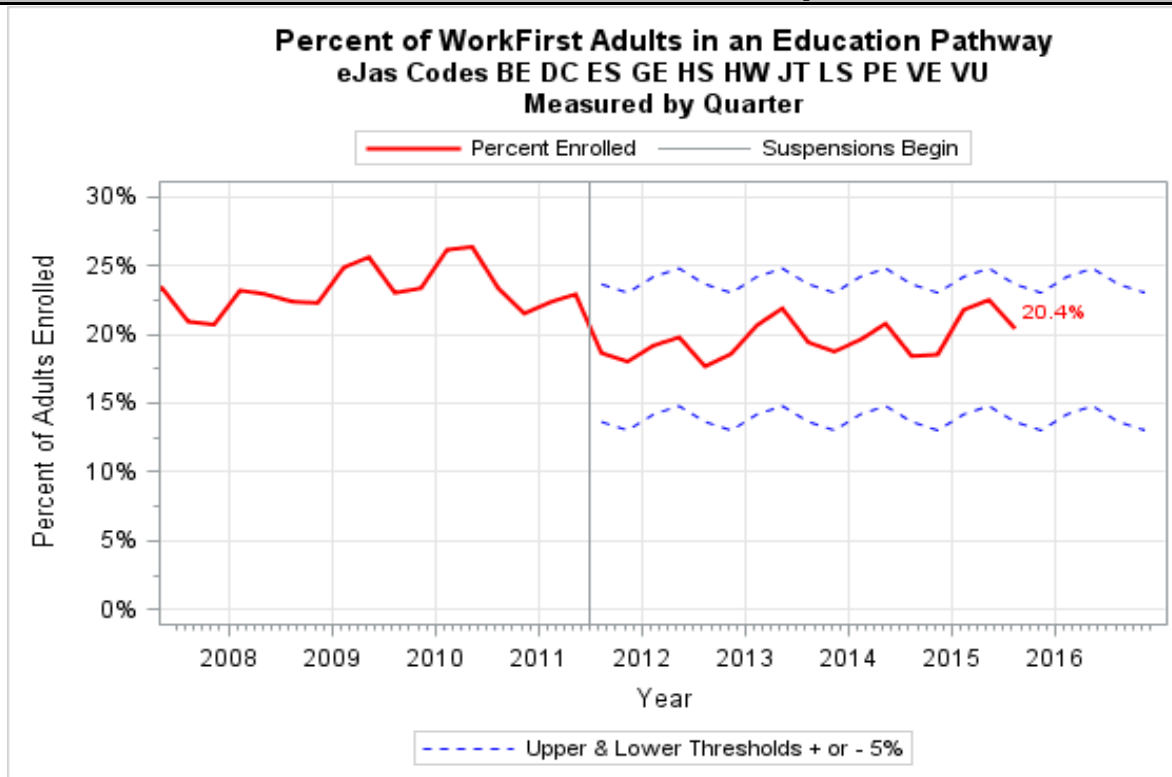
This measure replaces the former WorkFirst Chartbook Measure 9: Child Support, which showed the the percent of current and former TANF cases with child support orders (77% in 2012) and the percent of NCPs making child support payments from among those cases (30% in 2012).

The baseline and thresholds for this measure are calculated from FY 2012 data.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 28: Adults in Education Pathway

All Education Codes, Unduplicated



Definition of Measure

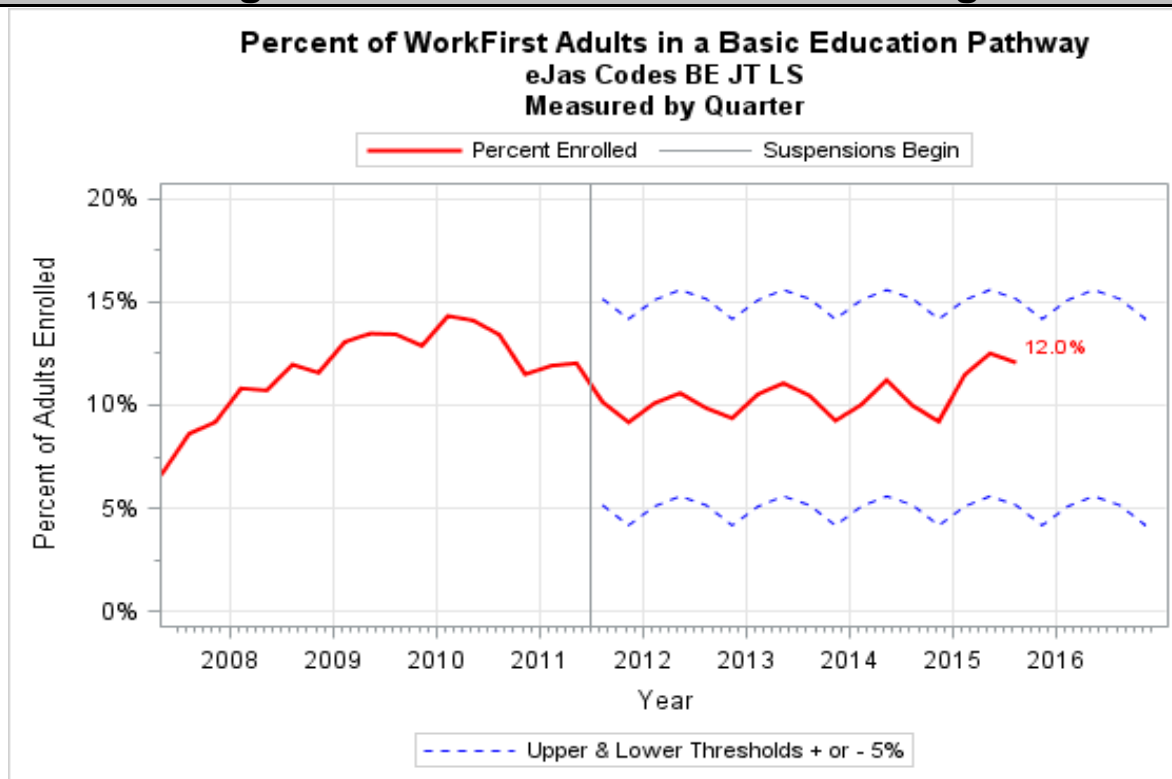
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following eJAS components during the quarter: BE (Basic Education); DC (Degree Completion); ES (English as a Second Language); GE (GED Preparation); HS (Attending High School); HW (High Wage-High Demand Training); JT (Job Skills Enhancement Training); LS (Life Skills Training); PE (Customized Job Skills Training); VE (Vocational Education); and VU (Vocational Education - Unapproved). VU is the component used when an adult is enrolled in vocational education which does not qualify to be counted toward federal work participation requirements. This denominator for this measure is the total number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM, using ACES and eJAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,257 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 9,279 adults were enrolled in one of the education pathway components during each of those quarters. Use of education pathway components dropped after July 2011 with the implementation of voluntary suspension of work requirements for parents with young children under ESSB 5921. Thresholds are based on FY 2012, the period during which suspensions were available. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the education pathway was 18.8% during FY 2012. ESSB 5921 suspensions were phased out by July 2013. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the education pathway was 20.1% during FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for many of these components, see pages 31-32 and 35-36.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 29: Basic Education Pathway including Short Term and Life Skills Training



Definition of Measure

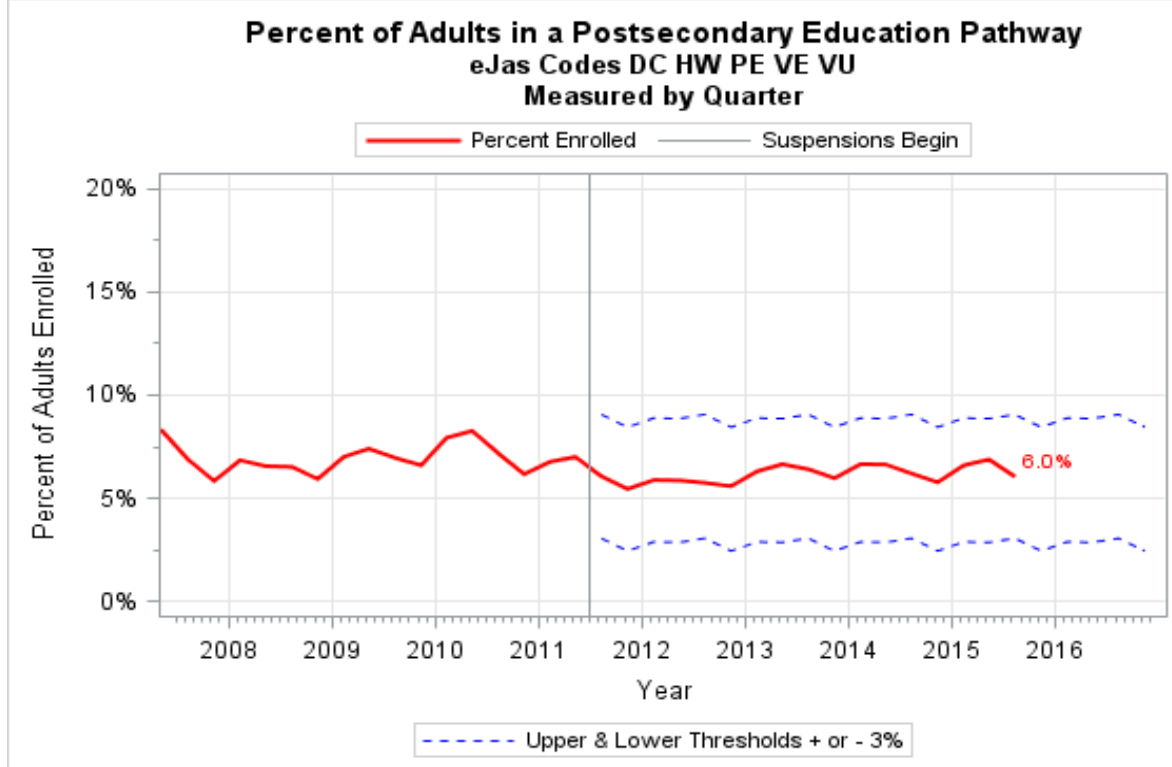
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in basic education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following eJAS components during the quarter: BE (Basic Education); JT (Job Skills Enhancement Training); and LS (Life Skills Training). JT is short-term training in skills related to employment but not related to any specific occupation. JT is the eJAS most associated with adult basic education and basic skill development in the SBCTC community college system. More than one-half of JT services were provided within the SBCTC system in FY 2013. The JT code makes up the vast majority of activity in this pathway. The BE code is used by only a few contractor types, such as Limited English Programs. The denominator for this measure is the total number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM, using ACES and eJAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,257 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 4,903 adults were enrolled in one of the basic education pathway components during each of those quarters. Use of the basic education pathway components dropped after July 2011 with the implementation of voluntary suspension of work requirements for parents with young children under ESSB 5921. Thresholds are based on FY 2012, the period during which suspensions were available. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the basic education pathway was 10.0% during FY 2012 and 10.6% during FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 35-36. Outcomes for basic education at SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 96-97.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 30: Postsecondary Education Pathway



Definition of Measure

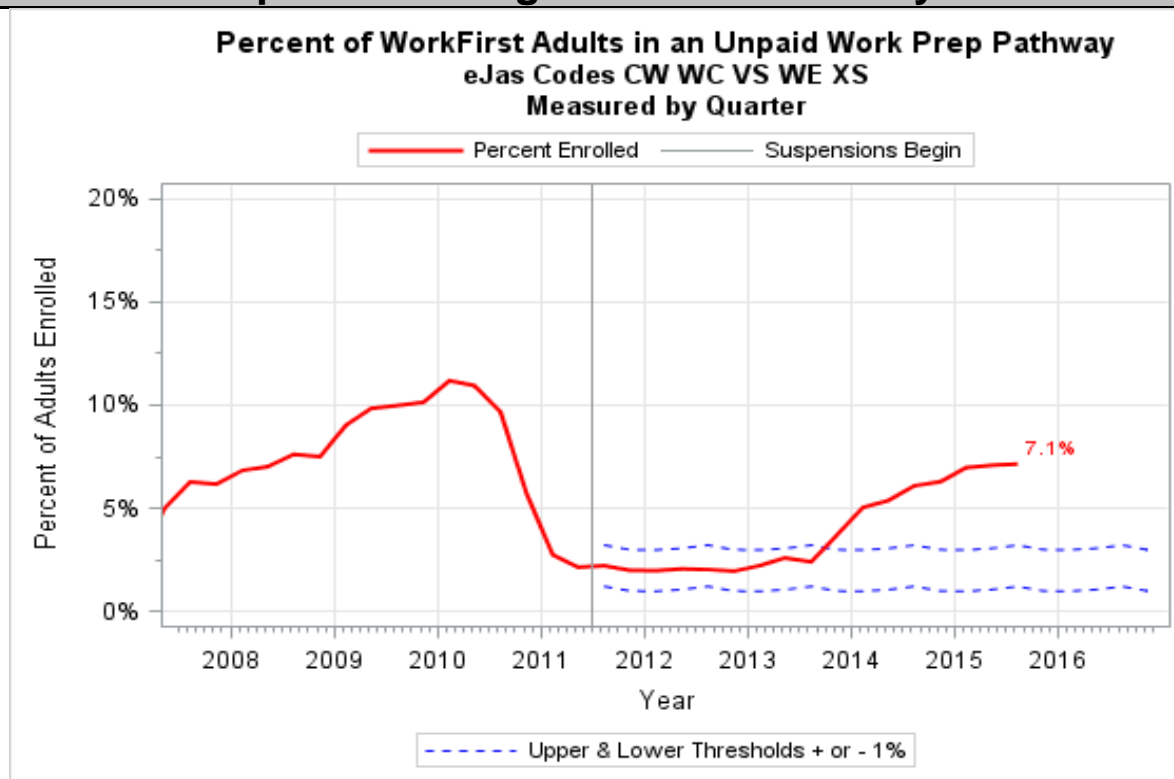
Percent of TANF adults who are engaged postsecondary or vocational education. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following eJAS components during the quarter: DC (Degree Completion); HW (High Wage High Demand Training); PE (Customized Job Skills Training); VE (Vocational Education); and VU (Vocational Education - Unapproved). DC is used primarily for adults who are enrolled in a 4-year college or university. VE is the most common eJAS code in this group, and sometimes indicates enrollment in I-BEST, an SBCTC community college program which combines vocational education with basic skills training. VU is the component used when an adult is enrolled in vocational education which does not qualify to be counted toward federal work participation requirements. The denominator for this measure is the number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. The measure is calculated by OFM, using ACES and eJAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,257 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 2,844 adults were enrolled in one of the postsecondary education pathway components during each of those quarters. Thresholds are based on FY 2012, the period during which parents with young children could seek a voluntary suspension of work requirements under ESSB 5921. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in the postsecondary education pathway was 5.8% during FY 2012 and 6.3% during FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 31-32. Employment related outcomes for vocational and postsecondary education are provided on pages 53-54, 56, 84, 88, and 92. Educational outcomes for vocational and postsecondary education at SBCTC colleges are provided on pages 98-99.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 31: Unpaid Work Preparation Work Experience Programs and Voluntary Services



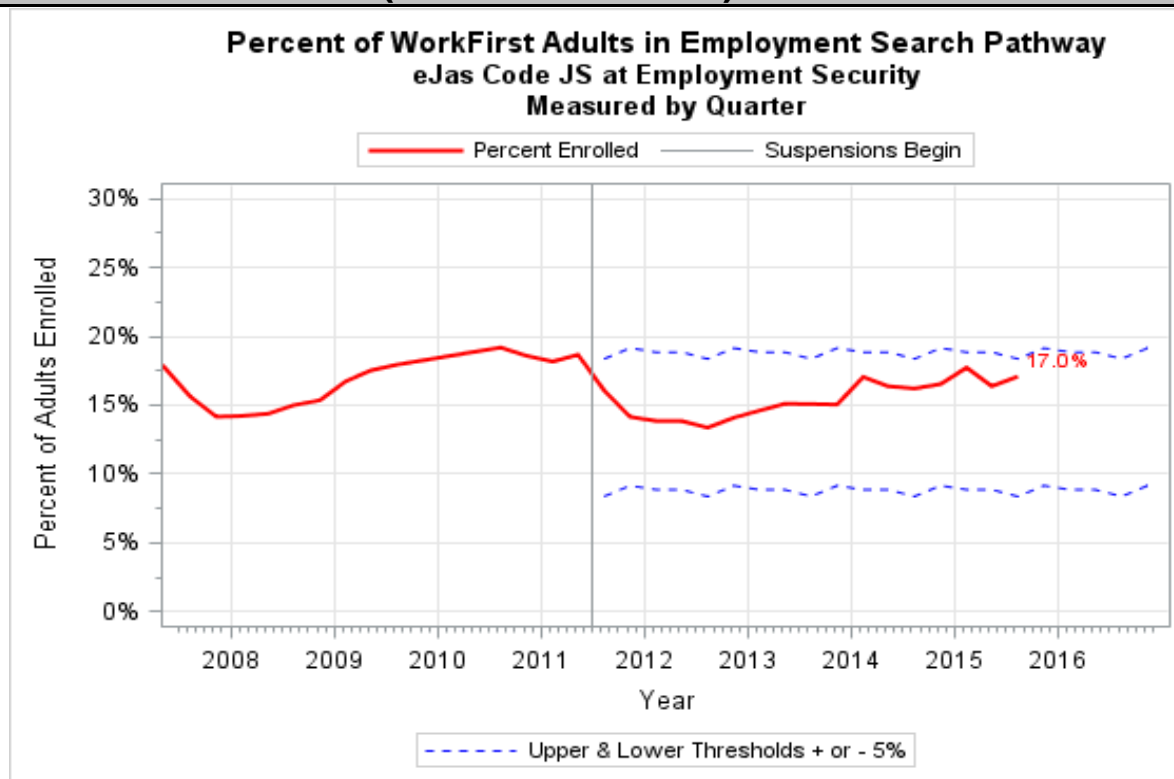
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in an unpaid work experience or volunteer activity. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following eJAS components during the quarter: CW and WC (Community Works); VS (Voluntary Community Service); WE (Work Experience); and XS (Structured Community Service). CW was unpaid community service arranged by Department of Commerce contractors. It was phased out in late 2010 for budget reasons. A revised version coded as WC was re-introduced in the fall of 2013. VS is used by parents who volunteer at their children's preschool or daycare programs. WE is currently used by Limited English Program contractors and by Department of Commerce contractors. The Commerce version is called the Career Development program -- an unpaid work assignment supporting an educational program. Enrollment, for this measure, includes only the time spent in an approved worksite. Time spent developing worksites or between worksites is not included. The denominator for this measure is the number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. The measure is calculated by OFM, using ACES and eJAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,257 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 995 adults were enrolled in one of the unpaid work preparation components during each of those quarters. Use of unpaid work preparation components dropped to 2.0% in FY 2012 due to the phase out of the CW and XS components. Thresholds are based on the FY 2012 period. Use of unpaid work experience increased in the fall of 2013, when a re-designed version of the Community Works program was introduced. The average percent of WorkFirst adults enrolled in unpaid work activities was 4.0% during FY 2014 and reached 6.5% in FY 2015. For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 33-34.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 32: Employment Search Pathway (ESD Job Search)



Definition of Measure

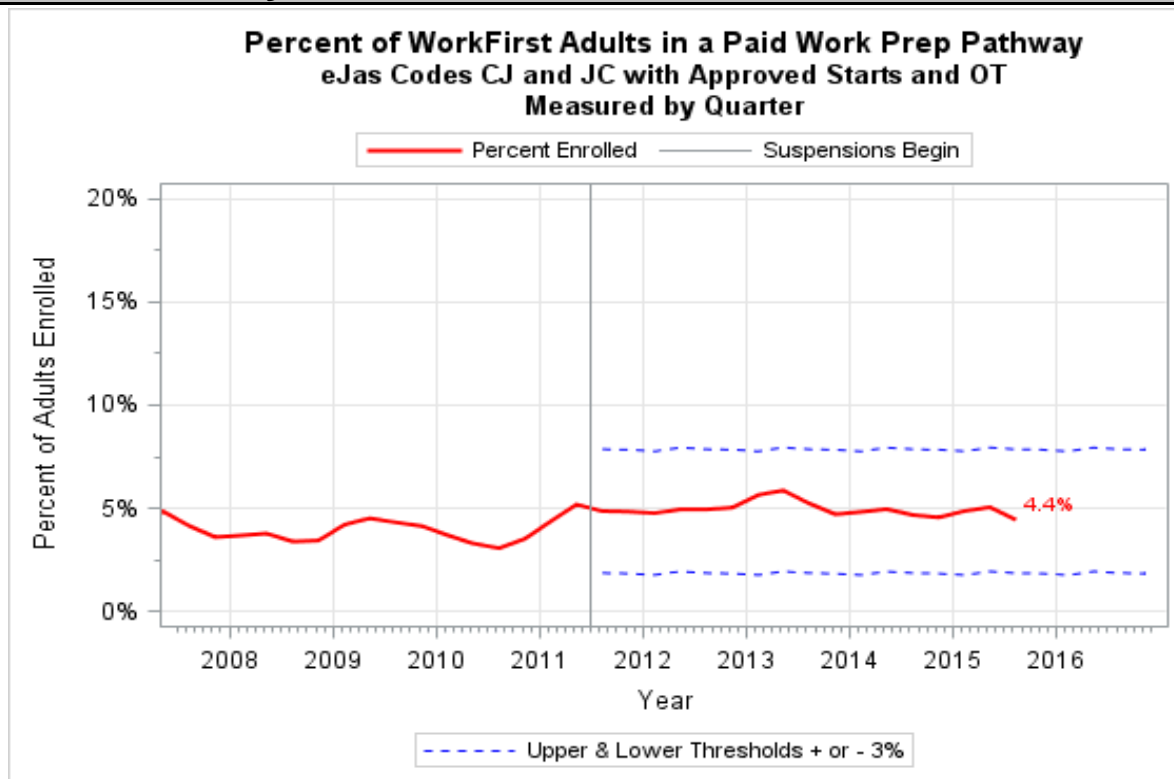
Percent of TANF adults in Employment Security (ESD) job search. The numerator for this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to ESD job search in the quarter, as indicated by the eJAS component code JS with no contractor code indicating a non-ESD provider. ESD redesigned its job search services in 2011 and has offered them under the name of Career Scope since July 2012. The denominator for this measure is the number of TANF adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM using ACES and eJAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,257 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 7,108 adults were enrolled in ESD job search/Career Scope during each of those quarters. Use of the employment search pathway dropped after July 2011 with the implementation of voluntary suspension of work requirements for parents with young children under ESSB 5921. Thresholds are based on the period between October 2011 and September 2012. This avoids creating expectations of high use rates during summer quarters. Use rates between July 2011 and September 2011 were higher than for later quarters because the impacts of suspensions did not affect job search use immediately. The average use rate was 14.4% during the threshold period. A Lean project to improve the quality of referrals and communication between DSHS and ESD was implemented in the December 2013-January 2014. The percent of WorkFirst adults served in ESD job search was 14.9% in calendar year 2013, before the Lean project, was 16.5% during calendar year 2014, and 16.6% during FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for this pathway, see pages 29-30. Employment related outcomes for this pathway are provided on pages 53-54, 55, 83, 87, and 91.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 33: Paid Work Preparation Pathway Community Jobs, Job Connection, and OJT



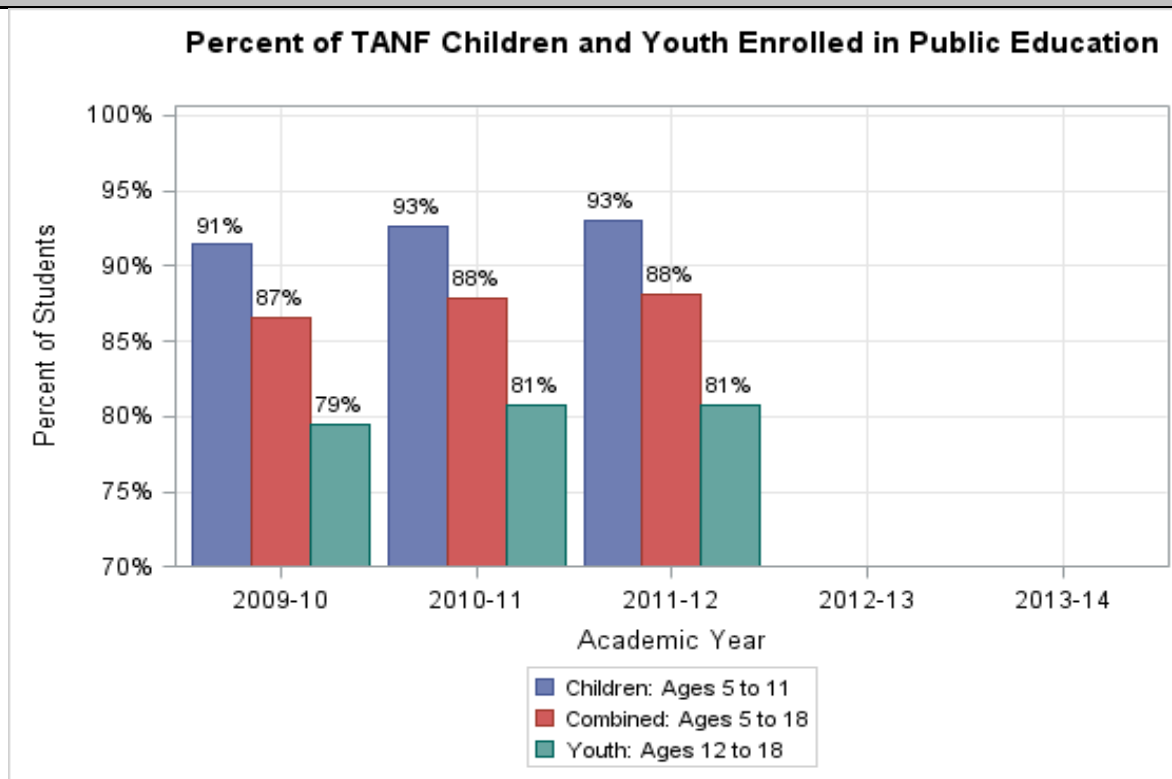
Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF adults who are engaged in a paid work preparation activity. The numerator of this measure is the number of TANF adults assigned to one or more of the following eJAS components during the quarter: CJ (Community Jobs); JC (Job Connection); and OT (On the Job Training). Community Jobs and Job Connections are operated by the Department of Commerce. Community Jobs may last for up to 6 months and are developed for WorkFirst adults with barriers to employment. Job Connection placements are shorter and provide a work record for adults without recent work history, but without other barriers to employment. OT is provided to a handful of WorkFirst adults through the Employment Security Department. Enrollment, for this measure, includes only time spent in an approved worksite. Time spent developing worksites or between worksites is not included. The denominator for this measure is the number of WorkFirst adults during the quarter. This measure is calculated by OFM using ACES and eJAS data. The data shown above are from the ACES data warehouse as of November 2015.

An average of 49,257 adults were enrolled in TANF during each quarter of FY 2012. An average of 2,369 adults were enrolled one of the paid work preparation pathway components during each of those quarters. Thresholds are based on FY 2012. The average use rate for paid work preparation activities was 4.8% during FY 2012, 5.3% in FY 2013, 4.9% in FY 2014 and 4.7% in FY 2015.

For monthly enrollment counts for these components, see pages 33-34. Employment related outcomes for this group of components are provided on pages 53-54, 57, 85, 89, and 93. The number of paid work preparation users has declined since 2013. The percent of WorkFirst adults using paid work preparation activities has declined more slowly. [Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 34: Percent of TANF Children and Youth Enrolled in K-12 Public Education



Definition of Measure

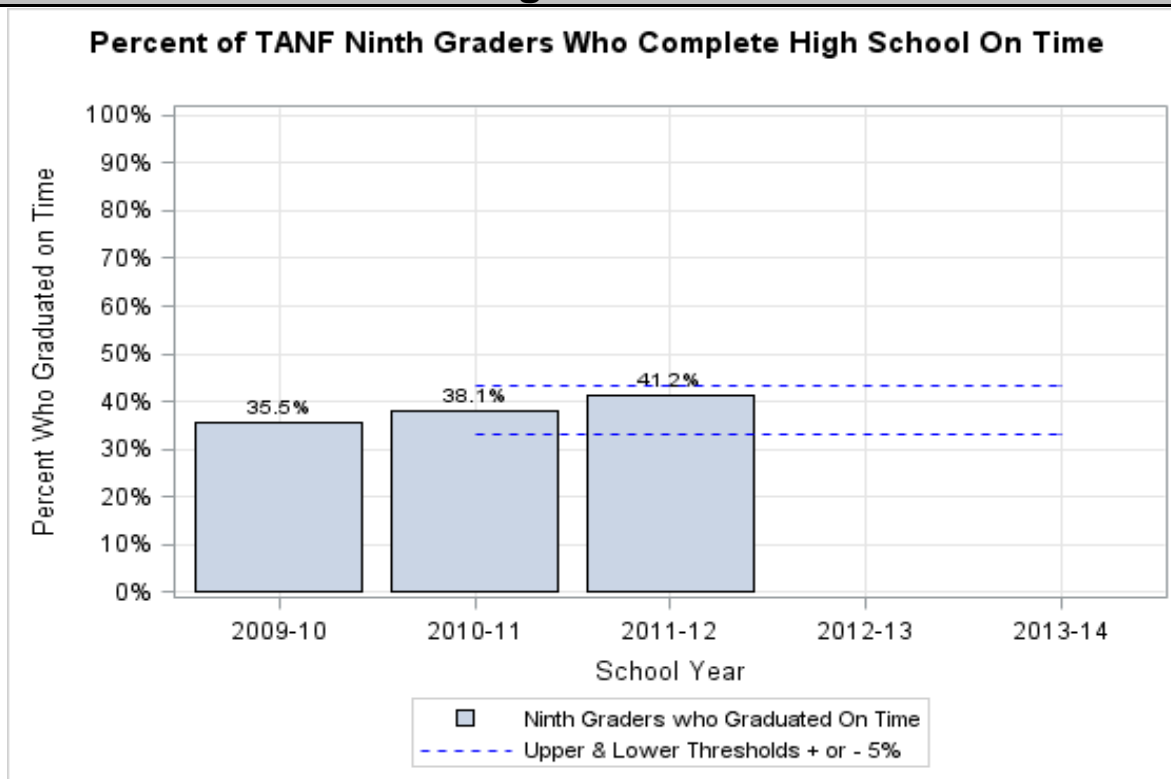
Percent of TANF children who were enrolled in public education during the school year. The numerator of this measure is the number of children in WorkFirst households who were enrolled in public schools in Washington State for one or more months during the academic year (AY). (Children from Child Only cases were not included.) Academic years run from September through August. Data for AY 2011-12 does not include children who were new to TANF during July and August 2012. Results were obtained from the DSHS / Research and Data Analysis (RDA) INVEST 2012 database and were published by RDA in June 2014.

A total of 68,939 children (excluding Child Only cases) received TANF during AY 2009-10; 69,802 during AY 2010-11; and 50,000 during the first ten months of AY 2011-12. Eighty-seven percent (59,605) of TANF children were enrolled in public education in AY 2009-10; 88% (61,271) in AY 2010-11; and 88% (44,041) in AY 2011-12. Enrollment averaged 92% over the three years for children age 5 through 11 and 80% for youth age 12 through 18.

Homelessness (including housing instability) and behavior health conditions (substance abuse and/or mental illness) were associated with lower school enrollment levels. For further details, and details on the INVEST database, see: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/education-measures-children-tanf>

This measure is updated once a year, due to the nature of the data source. Currently, only three observations are available. The next update will occur during the summer of 2015 if funds for data matching are available. [Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 35: Percent of TANF Youth who Graduated from High School On Time



Definition of Measure

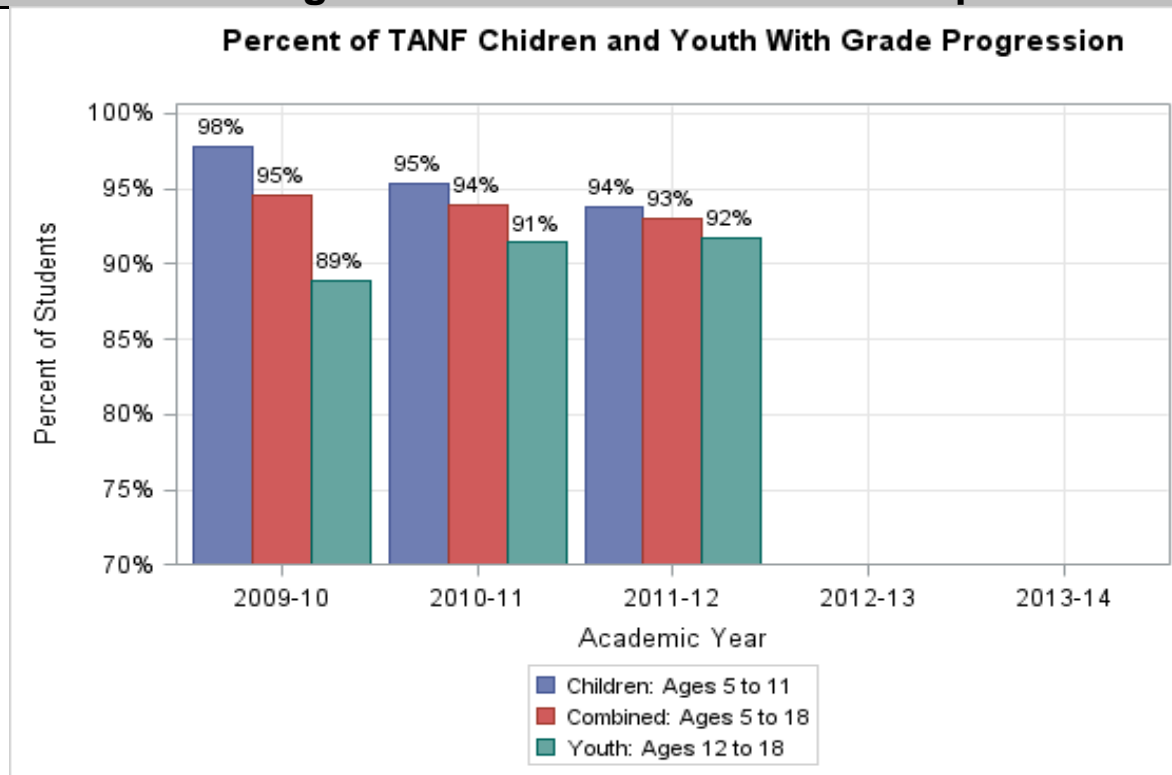
Percent of TANF youth who graduate on time. The numerator of this measure is the number of ninth graders in WorkFirst households who graduated within four academic years. (Youth in Child Only cases were not included.) Results for 2009-10 are for youth who were TANF recipients and first-time ninth-graders during the 2006-07 school year. Results for 2010-11 are for first-time ninth graders from the 2007-08 school year, and so on. Results were obtained from the DSHS / Research and Data Analysis (RDA) INVEST data base and were published by RDA in June 2014.

3,181 TANF youth (excluding youth in Child Only cases) were first-time ninth graders in 2006-07 and expected to graduate in 2009-10. 3,024 TANF youth were ninth graders in 2007-08 and expected to graduate in 2010-11. 3,034 TANF youth were ninth graders in 2008-09 and expected to graduate to in 2011-12. Thirty-six percent of the ninth graders from 2006-07 (n=1,131), 38% of the ninth graders from 2007-08 (n=1,151), and 41% of the ninth graders in 2008-09 graduated on time (n=1,251). On-time graduation is measured using education records, not TANF case records. For more information, including results for students with housing instability and behavioral health concerns, see: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/education-measures-children-tanf>

Thresholds for this measure are based on results from the 2010-11 school year. Results shown for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are higher than shown in previous reports, and thresholds have been reset to current data. This measure is updated once per year. The next update will occur during the summer of 2015 if funds for data matching are available.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 36: Percent of TANF Children and Youth who Progressed to the Next Grade as Expected



Definition of Measure

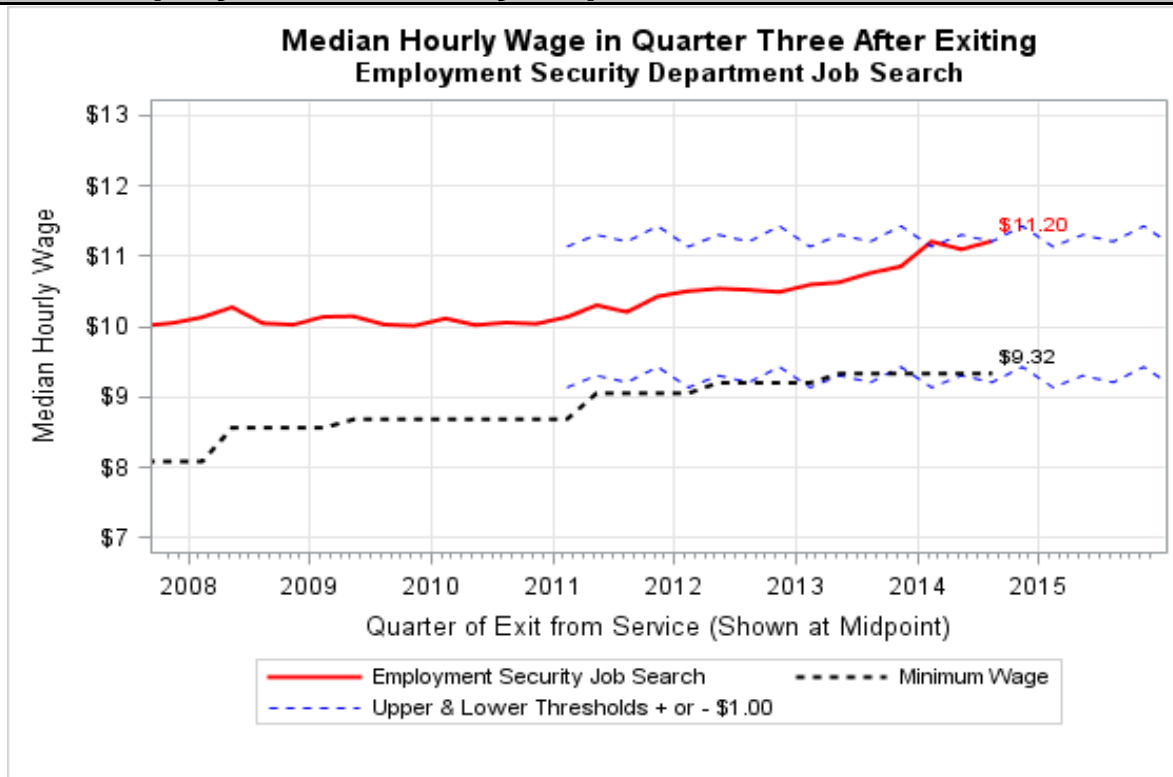
Percent of TANF school-age children in a given year who progressed to the next grade level as expected. This measure uses children in WorkFirst households during the academic year (AY) who had valid grade information for the prior AY in public schools in Washington State. (Children in Child Only cases were not included.) Academic years run from September through August. Data for AY 2011-12 does not include children who were new to TANF during July and August 2012. Results were obtained from the DSHS / Research and Data Analysis (RDA) INVEST 2012 database and were published by RDA in June 2014.

A total of 53,454 TANF students from AY 2009-10 (excluding Child Only cases) had information on grade level during the prior year. Totals for the next two years were: 56,143 TANF students from AY 2010-11; and 40,356 from the first ten months of AY 2011-12. Ninety-five percent of TANF students (n=50,500) had progressed from the previous grade as expected to reach AY 2009-10. Grade progression was 94% (n=52,732 students) to AY 2010-11 and 93% (n=37,539 students) to AY 2011-12. Grade progression averaged 96% over the three years for children age 5 through 11 and 91% for youth age 12 through 18.

Homelessness (including housing instability) and behavioral health conditions (substance abuse and/or mental illness) were associated with lower levels of grade progression. For further details, and details on the INVEST database, see: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/education-measures-children-tanf>

This measure is updated once a year, due to the nature of the data source. Currently, only three observations are available. The next update will occur during the summer of 2015 if funds for data matching are available. [Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 37: Hourly Wage Rate after Exiting Employment Security Department Job Search



Definition of Measure

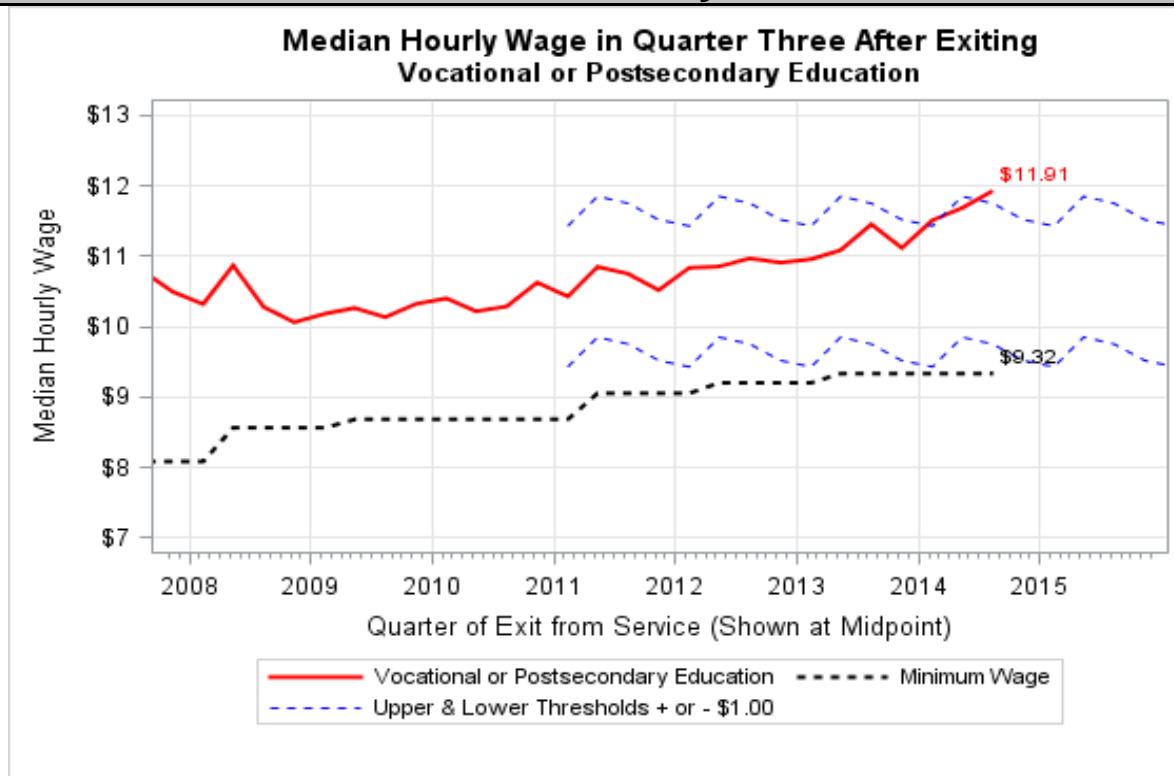
Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from Employment Security job search. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained. Wage rates are based on UI wage records of earnings and work hours. Records have been cleaned to throw out records without earnings or where work hours are missing for the quarter. Earnings and hours were combined across multiple jobs if more than one job was held during the quarter. Extremely high or low wage rates were also dropped.

An average of 2,468 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Employment Security job search from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 2,384 per quarter (96.6%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.26 per hour during 2011 and \$10.97 per hour in FY 2014. The Washington State minimum wage during the third quarter after exit is shown for reference purposes.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 38: Hourly Wage Rate after Exiting Vocational and Postsecondary Education



Definition of Measure

Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from vocational or postsecondary education. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained. Wage rates are based on UI wage records of earnings and work hours. Records have been cleaned to throw out records without earnings or where work hours are missing for the quarter. Earnings and hours were combined across multiple jobs if more than one job was held during the quarter. Extremely high or low wage rates were also dropped.

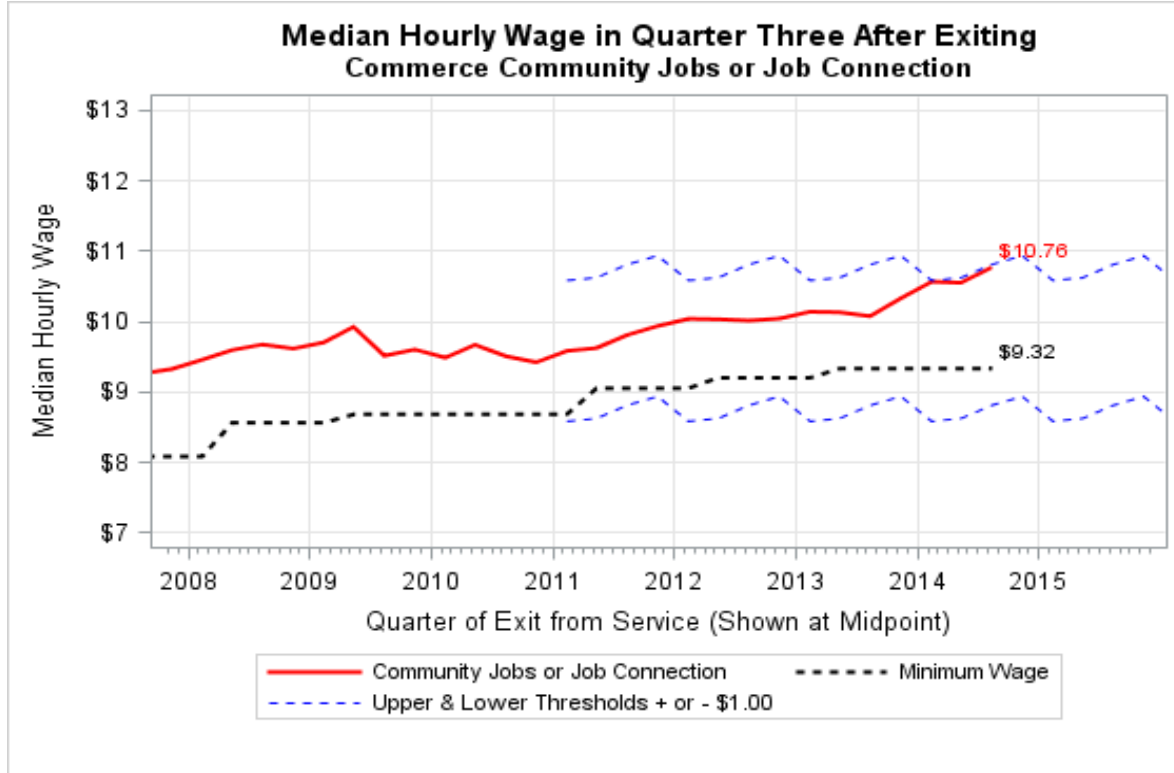
An average of 643 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 628 per quarter (97.7%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.67 per hour during 2011 and \$11.43 per hour in FY 2014. The Washington State minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit is shown for reference purposes.

Vocational or postsecondary education includes education provided by SBCTC colleges but also includes education provided by public and private four year colleges and by private career schools. In FY 2014, 63% of vocational or postsecondary education was provided by SBCTC colleges.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 39: Hourly Wage Rate after Exiting Paid Work Prep (Community Jobs or Job Connection)



Definition of Measure

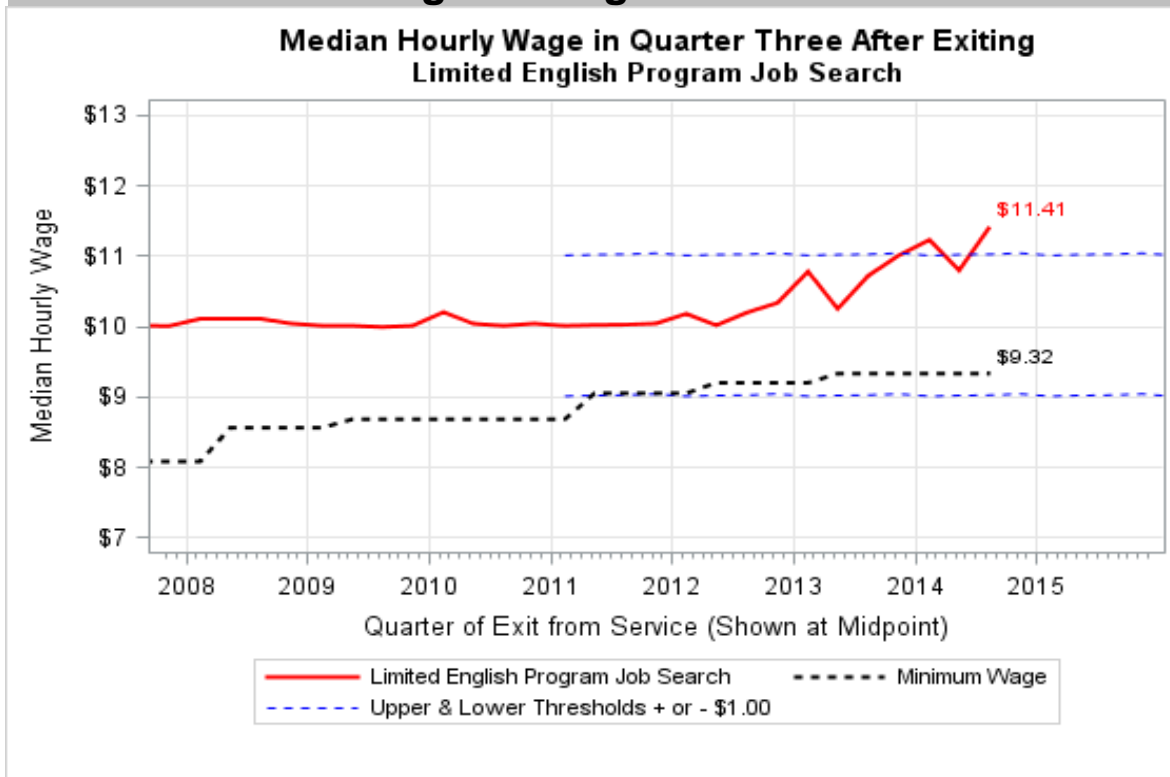
Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection, the paid work preparation programs offered by WorkFirst through the Department of Commerce. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained. Wage rates are based on UI wage records of earnings and work hours. Records have been cleaned to throw out records without earnings or where work hours are missing for the quarter. Earnings and hours were combined across multiple jobs if more than one job was held during the quarter. Extremely high or low wage rates were also dropped.

An average of 463 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 449 per quarter (97.1%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$9.73 per hour during 2011 and \$10.37 per hour in FY 2014. The Washington State minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit is shown for reference purposes.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 40: Hourly Wage Rate after Exiting Limited English Program Job Search



Definition of Measure

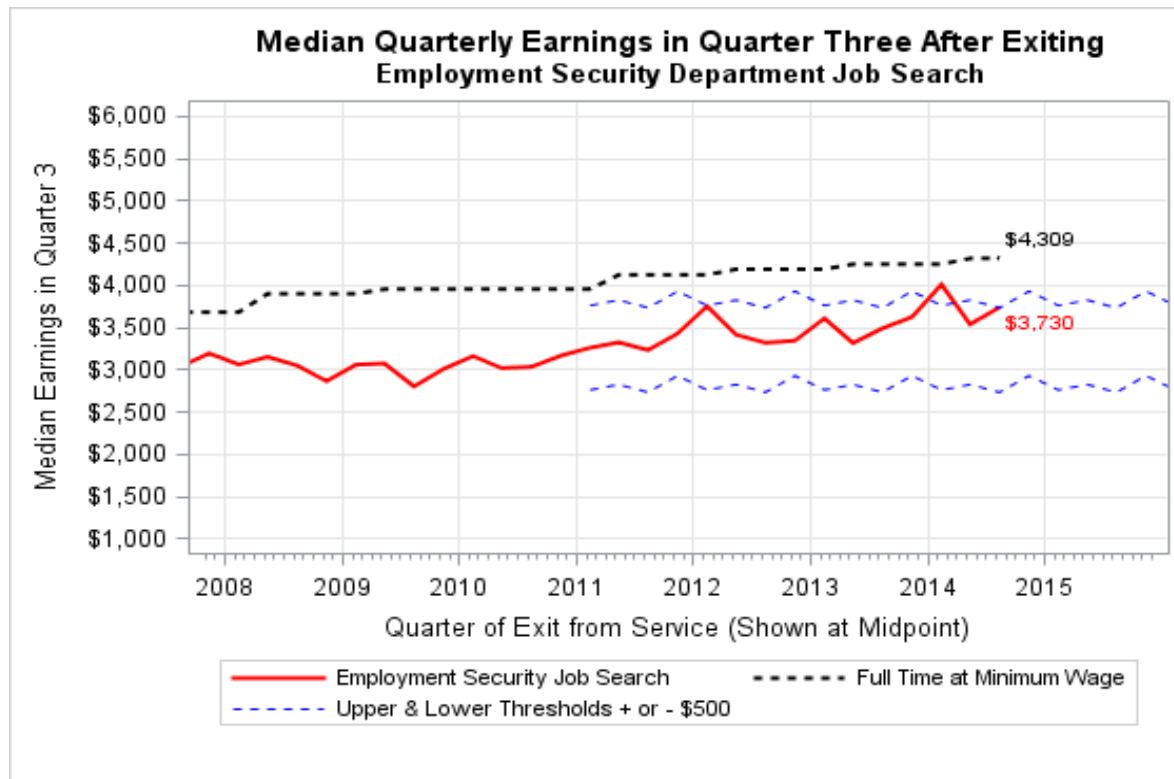
Median hourly wage rate in the third quarter after exit from Limited English Program job search. The median wage is the wage rate at the center of the distribution from the lowest wage to the highest wage obtained. Wage rates are based on UI wage records of earnings and work hours. Records have been cleaned to throw out records without earnings or where work hours are missing for the quarter. Earnings and hours were combined across multiple jobs if more than one job was held during the quarter. Extremely high or low wage rates were also dropped.

An average of 277 adults had earning records during the third quarter following exit from Limited English Program job search from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 264 per quarter (95.4%) had clean earnings and work hour information necessary to calculate wage rates. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$10.03 per hour during 2011 and \$10.93 per hour in FY 2014. The Washington State minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit is shown for reference purposes.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 41: Quarterly Earnings after Exiting Employment Security Department Job Search



Definition of Measure

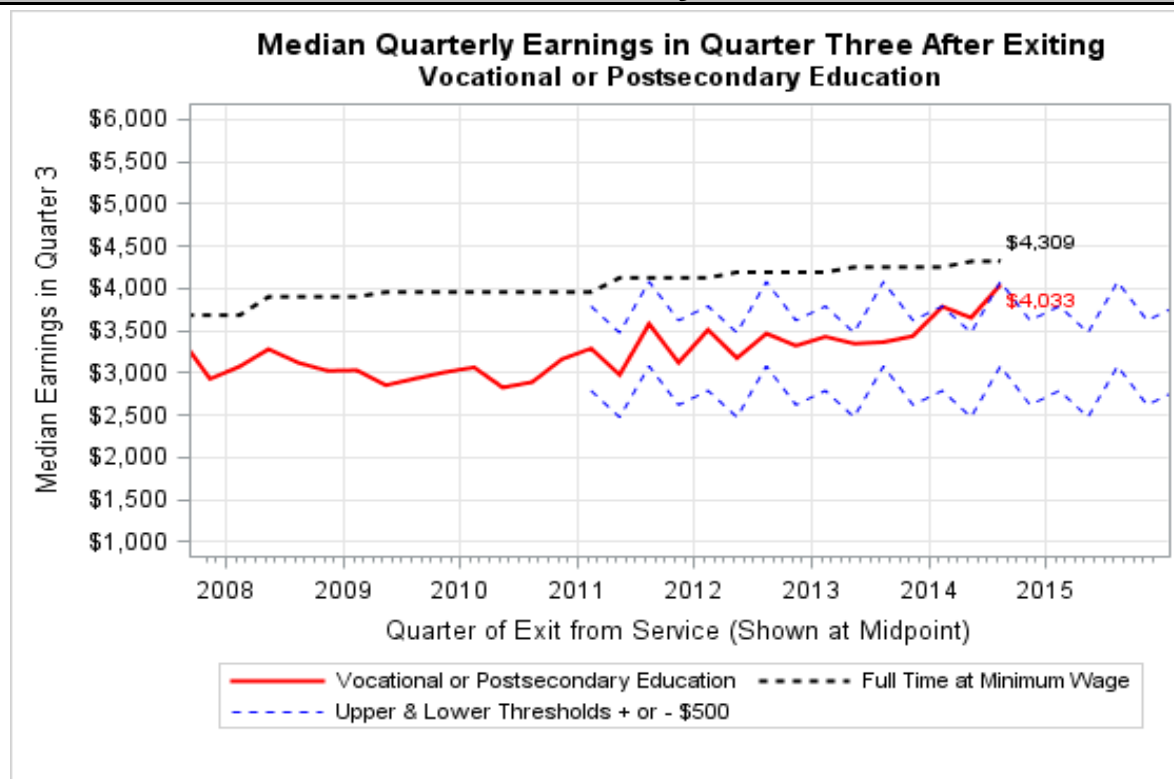
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Employment Security job search. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined. However, records with more than 800 combined work hours reported in the quarter were dropped due to the possibility that more than one person might be included in the totals.

An average of 2,468 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Employment Security job search from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 2,441 per quarter (98.9%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$3,303 during 2011 and \$3,656 in FY 2014. The Washington state minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit was multiplied by 455 hours (equivalent to 35 hours per week) to provide a reference line indicating full time earnings at the minimum wage.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 42: Quarterly Earnings after Exiting Vocational and Postsecondary Education



Definition of Measure

Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from vocational or postsecondary education. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined. However, records with more than 800 combined work hours reported in the quarter were dropped due to the possibility that more than one person might be included in the totals.

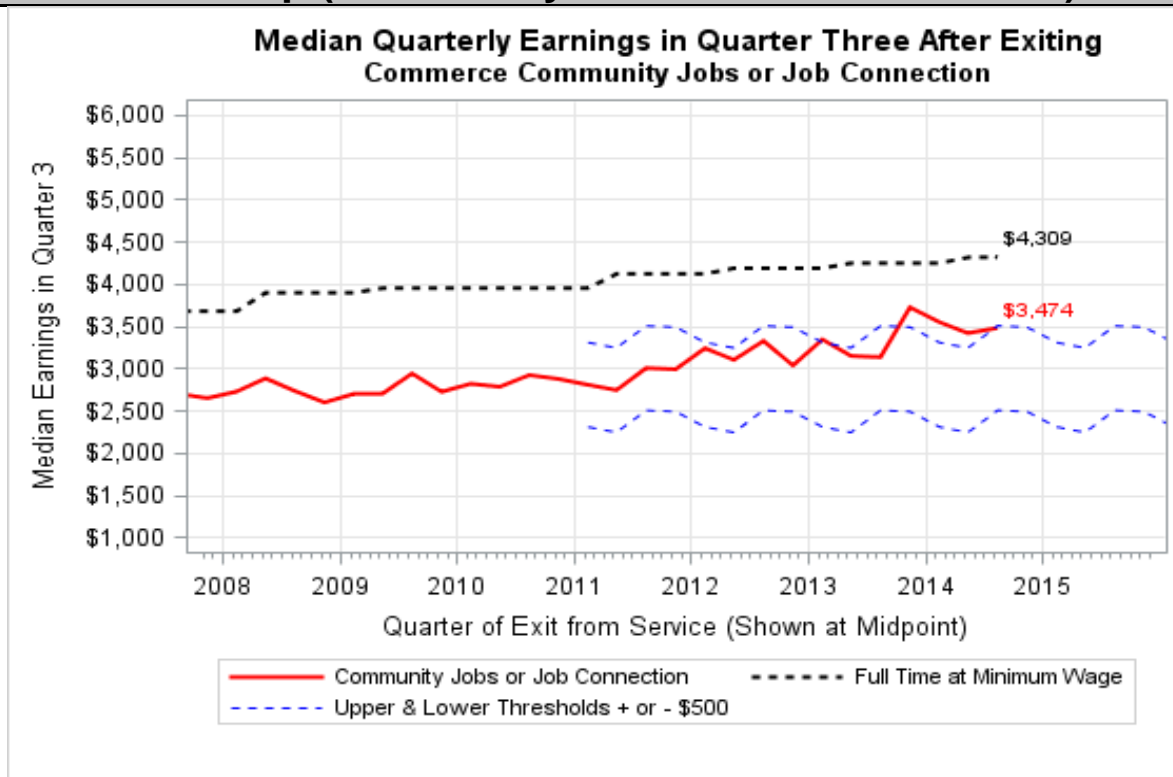
An average of 643 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 638 per quarter (99.3%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$3,230 during 2011 and \$3,549 in FY 2014. The Washington state minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit was multiplied by 455 hours (equivalent to 35 hours per week) to provide a reference line indicating full time earnings at the minimum wage.

Vocational or postsecondary education includes education provided by SBCTC colleges but also includes education provided by public and private four year colleges and by private career schools. In FY 2014, 63% of vocational or postsecondary education was provided by SBCTC colleges.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 43: Quarterly Earnings after Exiting Paid Work Prep (Community Jobs or Job Connection)



Definition of Measure

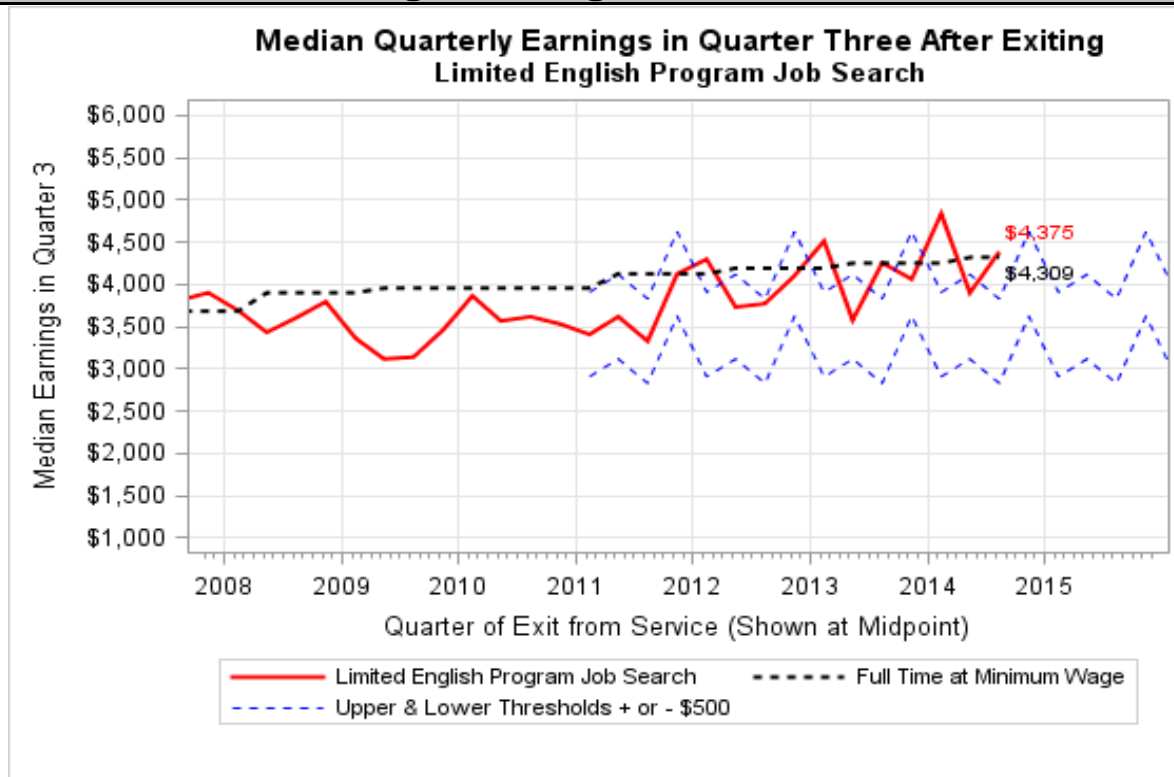
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection, the paid work preparation programs offered by WorkFirst through the Department of Commerce. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined. However, records with more than 800 combined work hours reported in the quarter were dropped due to the possibility that more than one person might be included in the totals.

An average of 463 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 459 per quarter (99.2%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$2,880 during 2011 and \$3,450 in FY 2014. The Washington state minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit was multiplied by 455 hours (equivalent to 35 hours per week) to provide a reference line indicating full time earnings at the minimum wage.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 44: Quarterly Earnings after Exiting Limited English Program Job Search



Definition of Measure

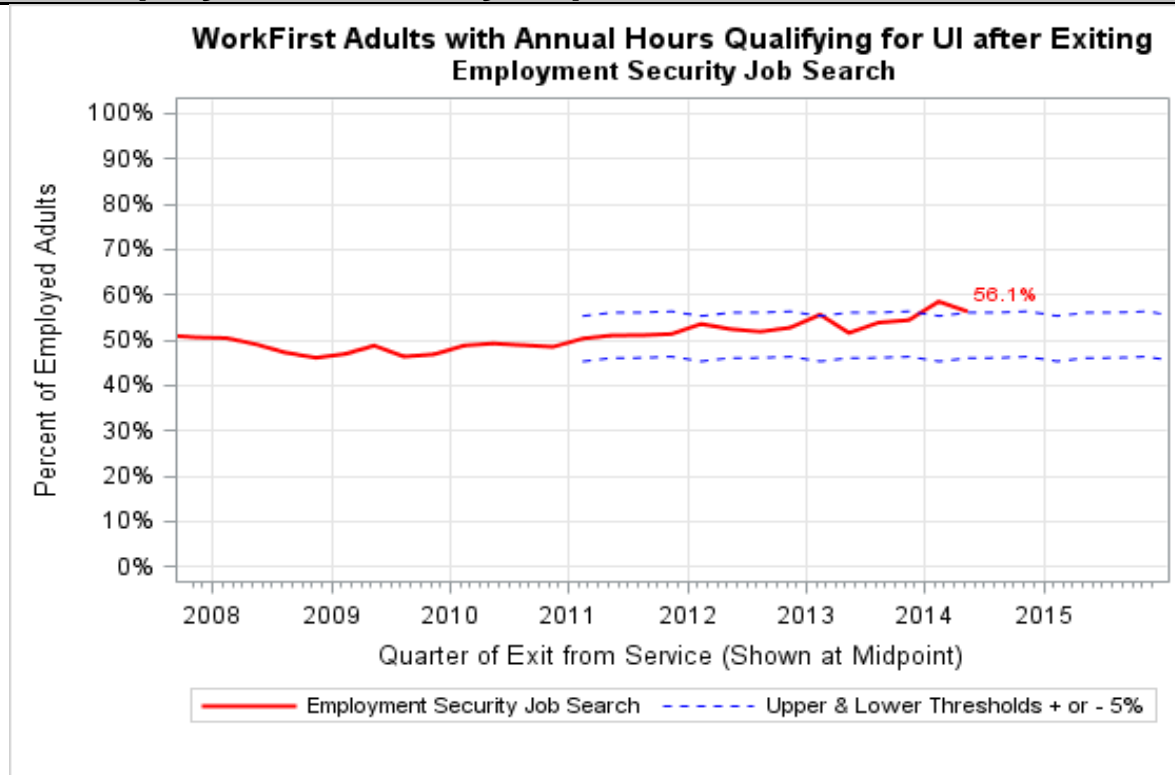
Median quarterly earnings during the third quarter after exit from Limited English Program job search. Median earnings are the earnings at the center of the distribution from lowest earnings to highest earnings obtained. Earnings are based on UI wage records and earnings from multiple jobs are combined. However, records with more than 800 combined work hours reported in the quarter were dropped due to the possibility that more than one person might be included in the totals.

An average of 277 adults were employed during the third quarter following exit from Limited English Program job search from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 268 per quarter (96.9%) had clean earnings records used to calculate median earnings. Data cleaning protocols increase the likelihood that the high earnings shown here are real and do not result from data integrity problems. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly medians was \$3,609 during 2011 and \$4,253 in FY 2014. The Washington state minimum wage in effect during the third quarter after exit was multiplied by 455 hours (equivalent to 35 hours per week) to provide a reference line indicating full time earnings at the minimum wage.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 45: Hours Worked in the Year After Employment Security Department Job Search



Definition of Measure

The numerator of this measure is the number of workers with employment records in UI wage records with 680 or more hours reported across the first, second, third, and fourth quarters after leaving Employment Security job search. The denominator is the total number of Employment Security job search exiters employed during any of those quarters. Workers with more than 800 hours reported in any quarter are excluded from this measure. That might indicate that employment by two or more workers could have been reported on the Social Security Number for that client.

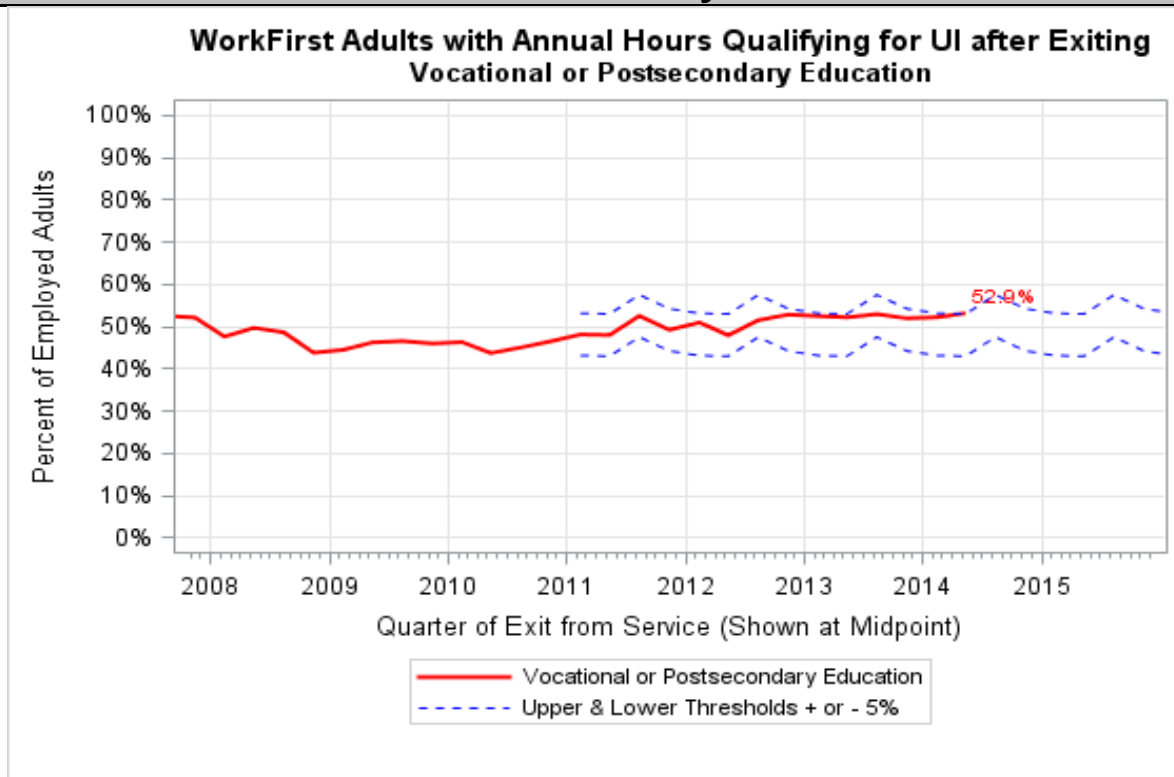
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other eligibility requirements of that program.

An average of 3,432 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Employment Security job search from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 1,740 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 50.7% in 2011 and 55.6% in FY 2014.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 46: Hours Worked in the Year After Vocational and Postsecondary Education



Definition of Measure

The numerator of this measure is the number of workers with employment records in UI wage records with 680 or more hours reported across the first, second, third, and fourth quarters after leaving vocational or postsecondary education. The denominator is the total number of vocational or postsecondary education exiters employed during any of those quarters. Workers with more than 800 hours reported in any quarter are excluded from this measure. That might indicate that employment by two or more workers could have been reported on the Social Security Number for that client.

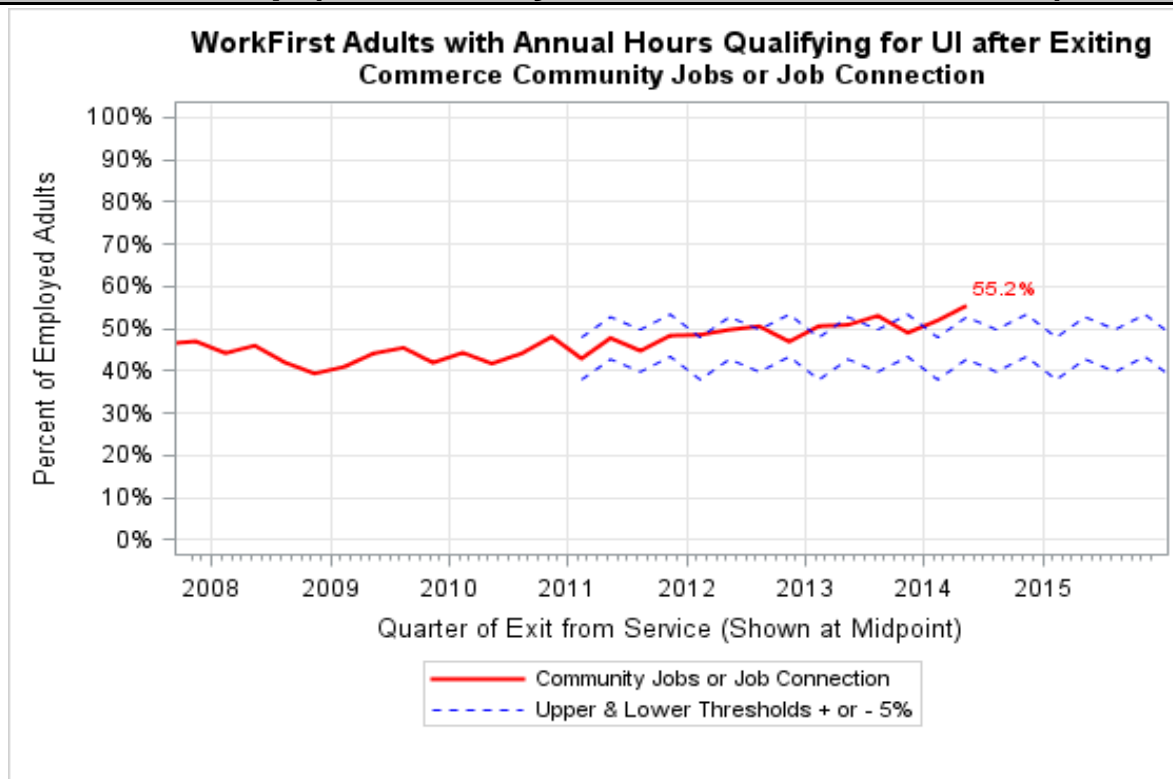
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other eligibility requirements of that program.

An average of 876 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following vocational or postsecondary education from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 429 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 49.0% in 2011 and 52.4% in FY 2014.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 47: Hours Worked in the Year After Paid Work Prep (Community Jobs or Job Connection)



Definition of Measure

The numerator of this measure is the number of workers with employment records in UI wage records with 680 or more hours reported across the first, second, third, and fourth quarters after leaving Community Jobs or Job Connection. The denominator is the total number of Community Jobs or Job Connection exiters employed during any of those quarters. Workers with more than 800 hours reported in any quarter are excluded from this measure. That might indicate that employment by two or more workers could have been reported on the Social Security Number for that client.

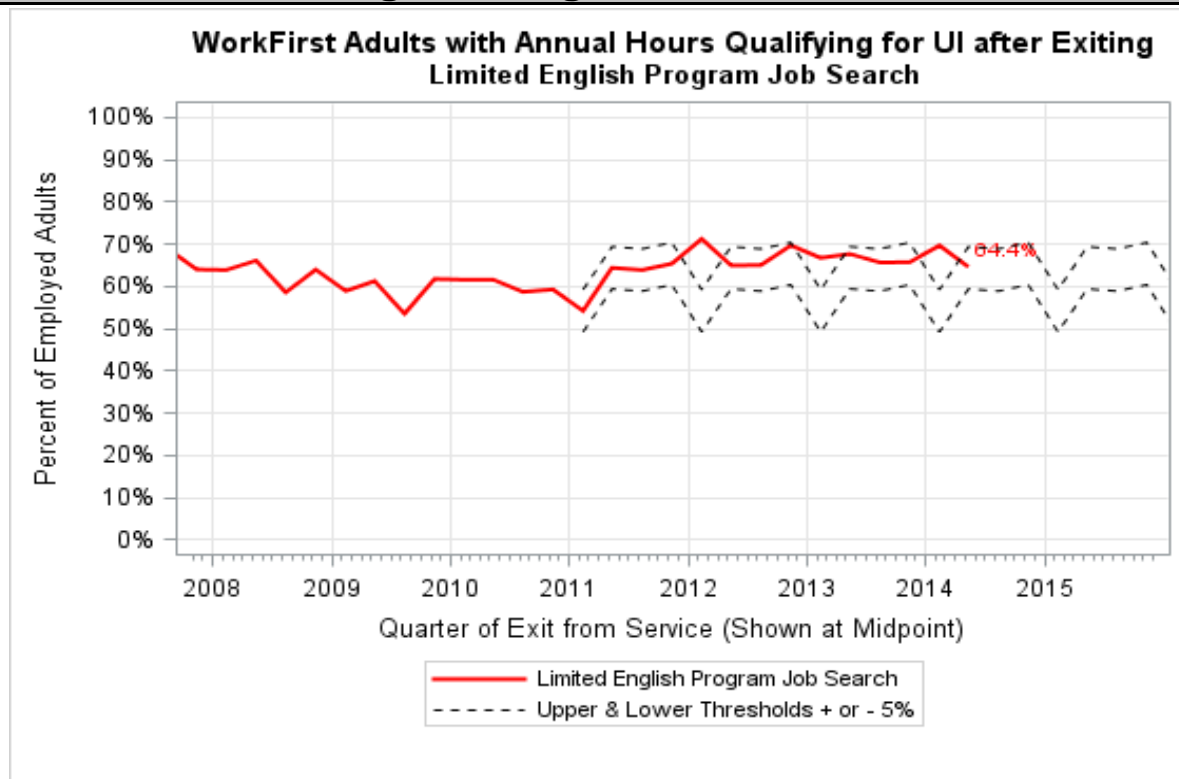
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other eligibility requirements of that program.

An average of 665 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Community Jobs or Job Connection from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 305 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 45.9% in 2011 and 52.3% in FY 2014.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 48: Hours Worked in the Year After Limited English Program Job Search



Definition of Measure

The numerator of this measure is the number of workers with employment records in UI wage records with 680 or more hours reported across the first, second, third, and fourth quarters after leaving Limited English Program job search. The denominator is the total number of Limited English Program job search exiters employed during any of those quarters. Workers with more than 800 hours reported in any quarter are excluded from this measure. That might indicate that employment by two or more workers could have been reported on the Social Security Number for that client.

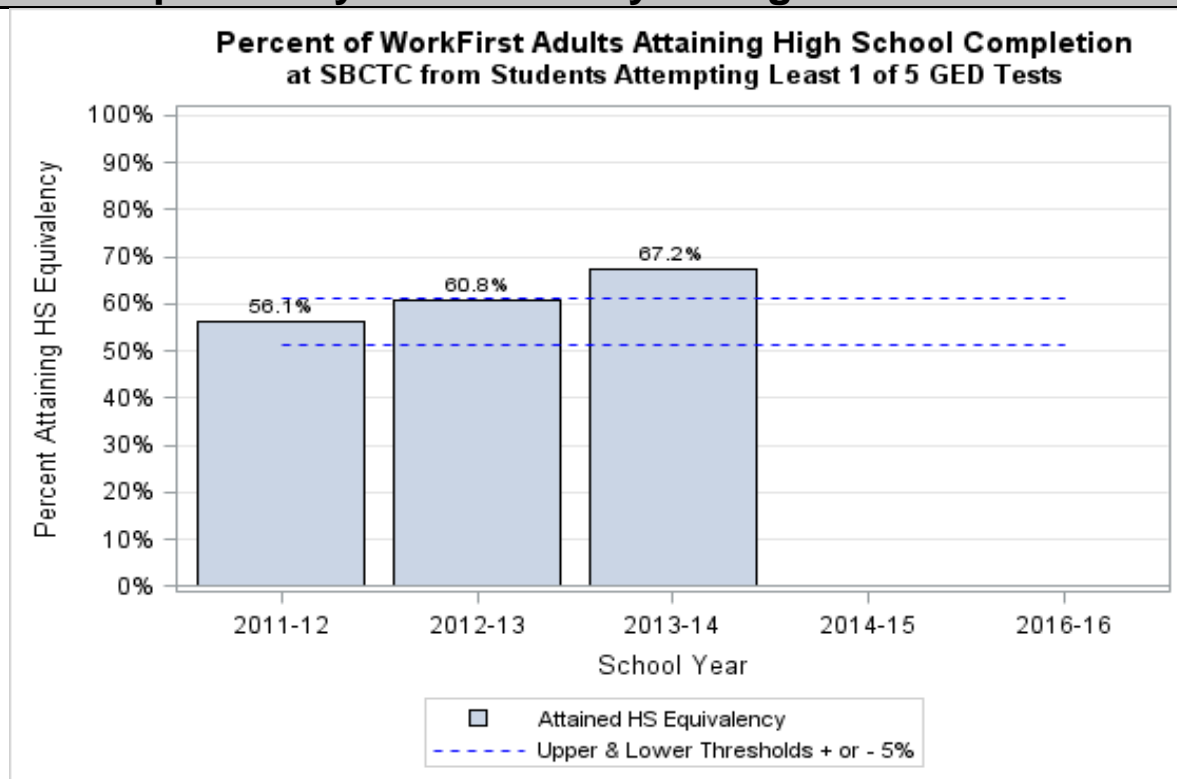
The figure of 680 hours in a year was chosen because workers with 680 hours in the past year are eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance if they meet the other eligibility requirements of that program.

An average of 353 WorkFirst adults had clean earning records during one or more of the four quarters following Limited English Program job search from each quarter of calendar 2011. An average of 216 of those WorkFirst adults worked for 680 hours or more during those quarters. Thresholds for this measure were calculated from the four quarters of calendar year 2011. The average of the four quarterly 680 hour work rates was 61.1% in 2011 and 66.1% in FY 2014.

This measure is calculated by OFM, using data from ACES and eJAS from the ACES data warehouse and Unemployment Insurance Wage Records from the Department of Employment Security. Data were obtained from the Department of Employment Security in November 2015.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 50: Adults Attaining High School Equivalency at Community Colleges



Definition of Measure

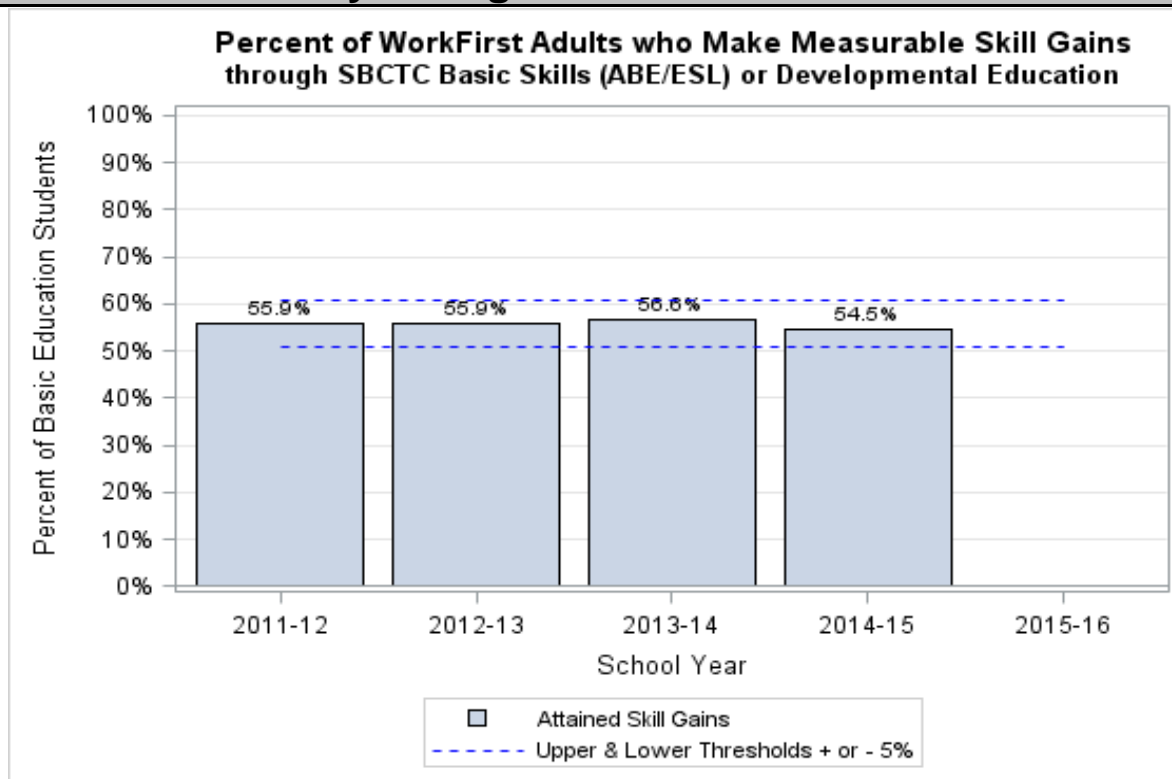
Percent of TANF adults attaining the equivalent of a high school diploma through SBCTC programs. The denominator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst Students in ABE-3, ABE-4, GED-1 and GED-2 level programs who attempted at least one of five GED tests during the school year. The numerator is the number of WorkFirst students in those programs who passed all 5 tests and attained High School Equivalency. Data were prepared by the Policy Research Unit of SBCTC.

According to eJAS, 2,923 WorkFirst adults were enrolled at SBCTC colleges in the HS or GE components during the 2011-12 school year. The SBCTC accountability system identified 1,263 WorkFirst students enrolled in ABE-3, ABE-4, GED-1 and GED-2 levels during that year who took at least one of the five tests necessary to receive a High School Diploma or Equivalency. 708 of these students passed all five tests, yielding a completion rate of 56.1%. Equivalent figures for subsequent school years were 2,917 HS or GE students in 2012-13 and 2,290 in 2013-14. There were 1,171 WorkFirst student test takers in 2012-13 and 664 in 2013-14. Of these 712 passed all five GED tests in 2012-13 and 446 in 2013-14. GED tests were provided by a new contract beginning in 2013-14 and test takers who had not completed by that time needed to start over on a new set of tests. SBCTC also adopted a new high school completion program called High School 21+ in May 2014. Accountability reports have not yet been re-written to capture High School 21+ results. Updates to this measure will need to wait until that work is completed.

One of the 34 SBCTC colleges is not participating in the WorkFirst program. Another college participates in WorkFirst but does not offer high school completion or equivalency. SBCTC has calculated performance for each of the 32 colleges offering high school or equivalency programs to WorkFirst students. Results are available on request.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 51: Adults in ESL or Basic Education at Community Colleges with Measurable Skill Gains



Definition of Measure

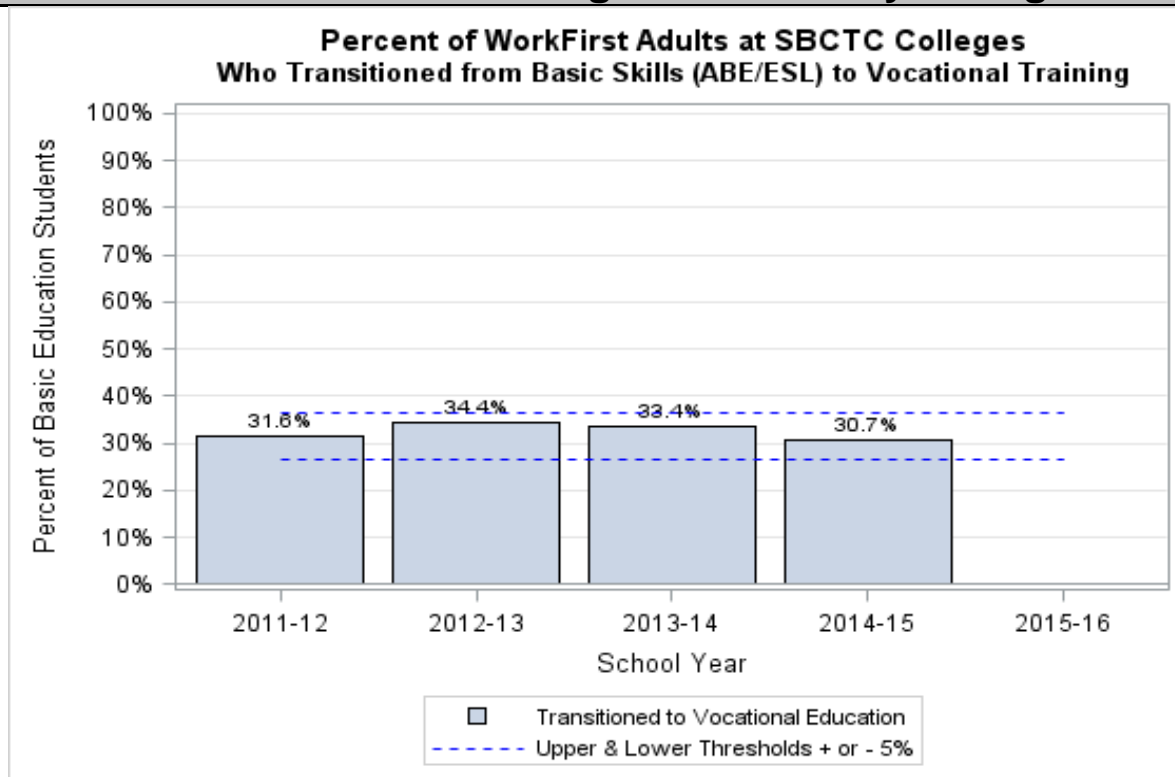
Percent of TANF adults attempting developmental education or basic skills education in SBCTC programs who had measurable skill gains. The numerator of this measure is the number of students coded as WorkFirst during the year and enrolled in developmental or adult basic education programs who had skill gains during the year (achievement points > 0). Points are awarded for improvements in scores on CASAS assessment tests; for earning a high school diploma or equivalent; and for achievement points related to academic courses, if any. The denominator of this measure is the number of WorkFirst students who attempted developmental education or basic skill programs during the current or previous academic year. Data were prepared by the Policy Research Unit of SBCTC.

A total of 6,345 WorkFirst students were enrolled in basic skills or developmental education programs during the 2011-12 or 2012-13 school years. Some 3,550 (or 55.9%) of these WorkFirst students attained skill gains or other momentum points during the 2012-13 school year. A total of 5,566 students were enrolled during the 2012-13 or 2013-14 school years. 3,148 of these students attained skill gains or other momentum points during the 2013-14 school year, yielding a rate of 56.6%. 4,290 students were enrolled in basic skills or developmental education programs during 2013-14 or 2014-15. 2,336 of these students attained skill gains or other momentum points during the 2014-15 school year, producing a rate of 54.5%. Student enrollments have been dropping since 2011 as WorkFirst caseloads decline.

One of the 34 SBCTC colleges is not participating in the WorkFirst program. SBCTC has calculated performance for each of the 33 colleges serving WorkFirst adult basic education students. These results are available on request.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 52: Adults in ESL or Basic Education who Transition to Training at Community Colleges



Definition of Measure

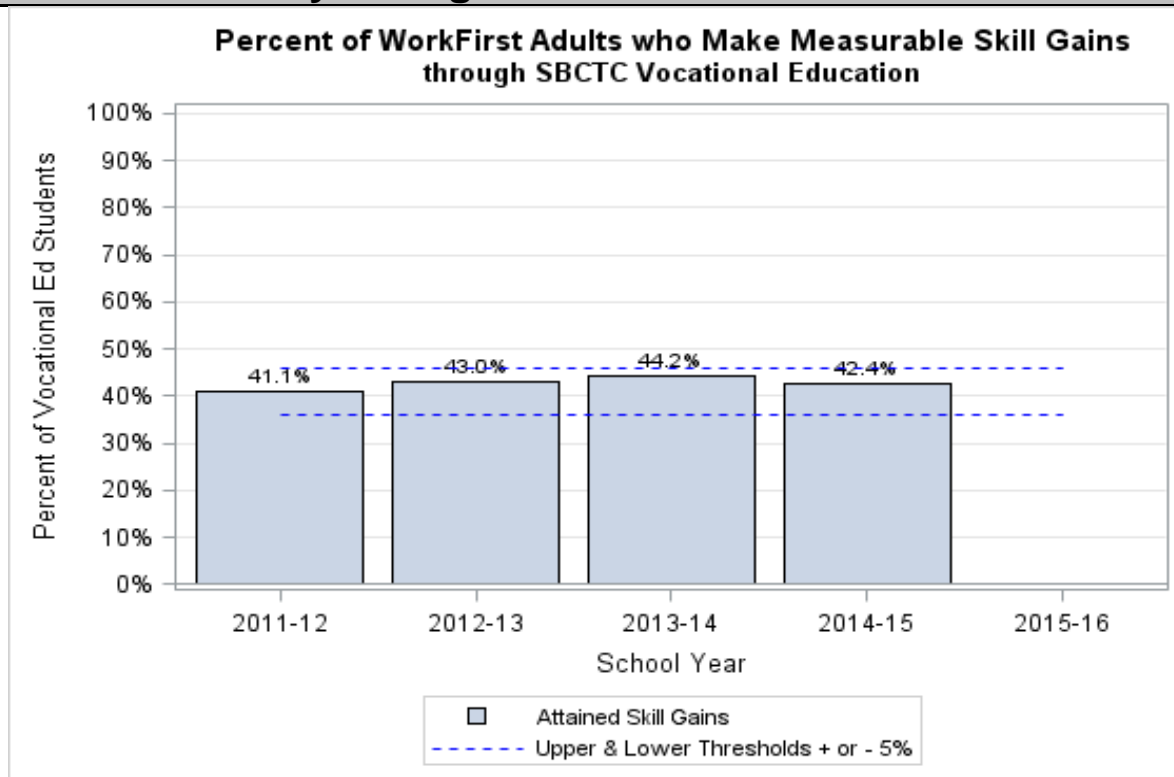
Percent of TANF adults attempting basic skills education in SBCTC programs who enrolled in vocational programs. The numerator of this measure is the number of students in the denominator of the measure who enrolled in vocational courses during the academic year. The denominator of this measure is the number WorkFirst students who attempted basic skills programs during the current or previous academic year. Data were prepared by the Policy Research Unit of SBCTC.

A total of 4,537 WorkFirst students were enrolled in basic skill programs during the 2011-12 or 2012-13 school years. Some 1,559 of these WorkFirst students enrolled in vocational courses at SBCTC colleges during the 2012-13 school year, yielding a rate of 34.4%. A total of 3,798 students were enrolled in basic skill programs during the 2012-13 or 2013-14 school years. 1,267 of these students enrolled in vocational courses at SBCTC colleges during 2013-14, yielding a transition rate of 33.4%. 2,950 students were enrolled in basic skill programs during the 2013-14 or 2014-15 school years. 907 of these students enrolled vocational courses at SBCTC colleges during 2014-15, yielding a transition rate of 30.7%. Student enrollments have been dropping since 2011 as WorkFirst caseloads decline.

One of the 34 SBCTC colleges is not participating in the WorkFirst program. SBCTC has calculated performance for each of the 33 colleges serving WorkFirst adult basic education students. These results are available on request.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 53: Adults in Vocational Training at Community Colleges with Measurable Skill Gains



Definition of Measure

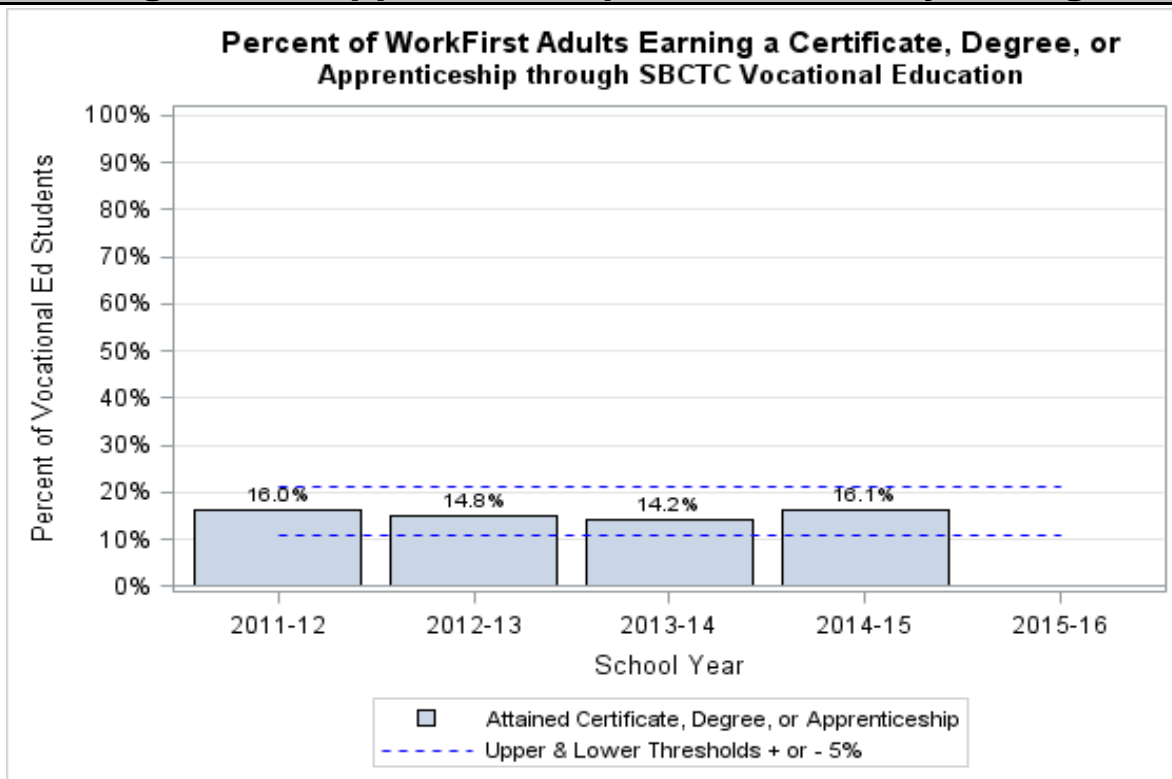
Percent of TANF adults attempting vocational education in SBCTC programs who earned college credit. The numerator of this measure is all award seeking of students coded as WorkFirst during the year except those in basic skills or English as a Second Language (ESL) who achieved the 15, 30, or 45 college level credit momentum point as measured in the SBCTC accountability system. The denominator of this measure is all award seeking WorkFirst students except those in basic skills or ESL programs during the year. Data were prepared by the Policy Research Unit of SBCTC.

A total of 4,424 WorkFirst award seeking students (excluding basic skills and ESL students) were enrolled at SBCTC colleges during the 2012-13 academic year. 1,901 of these students were awarded momentum points for attaining 15, 30, or 45 college credits during the year, yielding a rate of 43.0%. A total of 4,023 award seeking students were enrolled during the 2013-14 academic year. 1,778 of these students were awarded college credit momentum points during the year, producing a rate of 44.2%. A total of 3,398 award seeking students were enrolled during the 2014-15 academic year. 1,441 of these students were awarded college credit momentum points during the year, producing a rate of 42.4%. Student enrollments have been dropping since 2011 as WorkFirst caseloads decline.

One of the 34 SBCTC colleges is not participating in the WorkFirst program. SBCTC has calculated performance for each of the 33 colleges serving WorkFirst vocational education students. These results are available on request.

[Return to Contents](#)

Barometer Measure 54: Adults Earning Certificates, Degrees or Apprenticeships at Community Colleges



Definition of Measure

Percent of TANF adults attempting vocational education in SBCTC programs who attain vocational certificates, degrees, or apprenticeship completions. The numerator of this measure is all award seeking of students coded as WorkFirst during the year except those in basic skills or English as a Second Language (ESL) who achieved the momentum point for certificates, degrees, or apprenticeship completion as measured in the SBCTC accountability system. The denominator of this measure is all award seeking WorkFirst students except those in basic skills or ESL programs during the year. Data were prepared by the Policy Research Unit of SBCTC.

A total of 4,424 WorkFirst award seeking students (excluding basic skills and ESL students) were enrolled at SBCTC colleges during the 2012-13 academic year. 655 of these students were awarded momentum points for attaining a qualifying certificate, degree, or apprenticeship completion during the year, yielding a rate of 14.8%. There were 4,023 award seeking students during the 2013-14 academic year and 572 students with awards, yielding a completion rate of 14.2%. There were 3,398 award seeking students during the 2014-15 academic year and 546 awards, yielding a completion rate of 16.1%.

Completion rates are low, in part, because only 9.4% of adults sent to SBCTC spent 12 months or more on vocational education while in WorkFirst since 2006; 68.5% spent six months or less; 43.2% spent three months or less; 15.6% attended during only one month.

One of the 34 SBCTC colleges is not participating in the WorkFirst program. SBCTC has calculated performance for each of the 33 colleges serving WorkFirst vocational education students. These results are available on request.

[Return to Contents](#)